



Series I

Volume XXVI

2000

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ARMENIAN

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NUMISMATIC

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ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

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COINS OF TIGRANES II: REQUEST FOR MATERIAL

A major review is planned of the coins of Antioch and Damascus issued under the Armenian ruler Tigranes II the Great (in Syria, 83-69 B.C.). The review will expand on work done in this area by Dr. Paul Z. Bedoukian (*Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia*, London 1978), Dr. François de Callatay (*L'histoire des guerres mithridatiques vue par les monnaies*, Louvain-la-Neuve, 1997) and the writer of this note, and will include a comprehensive die, metrological and historical survey of Tigranes' issues of both cities. The review is to be published in full in the *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, and a shortened version is planned for readers of *The Celator*. Data and conclusions from the review are to be included in a study of the later Hellenistic mint of Antioch, now in process by Arthur Houghton.

It would be very much appreciated if the *Armenian Numismatic Journal* readers with coins of Tigranes, silver tetradrachms and drachms, could inform the author of this note, with information on coin weights, die orientation, and previous history (sales catalogue, collection, and/or prior publication), and a good photograph or digital image.

Y. T. Nercessian

ՏԻԳՐԱՆ Բ-Ի ԴՐԱՄՆԵՐ՝ ՏԵՂԵԿՈՒԹԵԱՆ ԽՆԴՐԱՆՔ

Երկարաշունչ յօդուած մը ծրագրուած է հայոց Տիգրան Բ. Մեծի արծաթ դրամներուն վրայ, հատանուած՝ Անտիոք և Դամասկոս (Սիրիոյ մէջ, 83-69 Ն.Ք.), Բննարկութիւնը պիտի ընդլայնէ այս ասպարէզին մէջ կատարուած աշխատանքները Դոկտ. Զարեհ Պտուկեանի (Արտաշէսեան իարստութեան դրամները, Լոնդոն, 1978), Դոկտ. Ֆրանսուա դը Կալլաթայի կողմէ (*L'histoire des guerres mithridatiques vue par les monnaies*, Louvain-la-Neuve, 1997) և այս յայտարարութեան հեղինակին կողմէ. ու պիտի պարունակէ ընդարձակ ուսումնասիրութիւն մը այս երկու քաղաքներուն մէջ Տիգրանի թողարկումներու կաղապարներուն, չափազանցութեան, և պատմական անցեալին մասին. Ուսումնասիրութիւնը ամբողջութեամբ պիտի հրատարակուի Հայ Դրամագիտական Համադէսին մէջ. Ծրագրուած է այս աշխատանքի կրճատուած տարբերակը հրատարակել *Celator* ամսագրի ընթերցողներուն համար. Ուսումնասիրութեան ելրակացութիւնն ու տուեալները ապա պիտի մտնեն ուշ «հելլենիստական դրամահատարան» Անտիոք՝ աշխատութեան մէջ, որ կը պատրաստուի Արթիւր Հաութոնի կողմէ.

Մեծապէս պիտի գնահատուի եթէ Հայ Դրամագիտական Համադէսի ընթերցողները կարողանան իրենց Տիգրանի արծաթ չորեքդրամներուն ու դրամաներուն մասին տեղեկութիւն հայթայթել և տեղեկ պահել ստորագրեալին՝ դրամներու կշռին, կնիքներու առանցքային ուղղութեան, և ժառանգական պատմութեան (վաճառքի ցուցակագրութիւն, հաւաքածոյ, կամ ալ նախորդ հրատարակութիւն), ինչպէս նաև լաւ նկար մը. ԵԹՆ

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OBITUARY

The Armenian Numismatic Society received the following note from Mrs. Florence Mukhtarian: "Edward has died. When the current subscription expires, please discontinue. Thank you."

LATEST NEWS

ANA's 108th Anniversary Convention (Chicago), exhibit award: Third Place—Leon A. Saryan for "Commemorative Medals of the 1915 Armenian Genocide."

Numismatist, Vol. 112 (October 1999), No. 10, p. 1224

LETTERS AND E-MAILS TO THE EDITOR

It was a pleasure to read the article on "Lapel Pins of Armenian Martyrs Memorial Monument in Montebello, California" in the September 1999 issue of the *Journal*. ...

Manuel Panossian
Newtown Sq., PA

Enclosed please find my annual membership dues, plus an additional gift to be used as the Society deems fit.

Linda Hagopian
Livonia, MI

Members of the Armenian Numismatic Society may be interested to learn that, over the past year, I mounted competitive exhibits of selected numismatic items from my collection. These exhibits have won the following awards so far:

April 10, 1999: South Shore Coin Club (Milwaukee, Wisconsin), Best-in-Show award for "Commemorative Medals of the 1915 Armenian Genocide."

April 24, 1999: Central States Numismatic Society (Milwaukee, Wisconsin), Third Place (Medals) for "Commemorative Medals of the 1915 Armenian Genocide."

August 14, 1999: American Numismatic Association (Chicago, Illinois), Third Place (Private Mint Issues), for "Commemorative Medals of the 1915 Armenian Genocide."

September 18, 1999: Milwaukee Numismatic Society (Milwaukee, Wisconsin), A. P. "Del" Bertschy Memorial Best-in-Show Award for "Medal of the Armenian Embassy in Ottawa."

Participating in competitive and non-competitive exhibiting at coin and stamp shows is a great way to introduce non-Armenian collectors to our heritage and culture. If members are interested, I would be happy to share some details about the mechanics of competitive exhibiting in a future article.

Levon A. Saryan
Greenfield, WI

DONATIONS

(Period ending 30 September 1999)

Arslan, E.	\$05	Rockwell, Th.	\$05
Grieser, D.	\$05	Schott, D. F.	\$25
Hayatian, Y. A.	\$50	Setian, Ch.	\$25
Houghasian, H. D.	\$75		

TWO UNPUBLISHED COINS OF TIGRANES III OF ARMENIA

PLATE I

Y. T. NERCESSIAN

Historical Background

In 34 B.C. Mark Anthony invaded Armenia with a strong army. Artavasdes II (56-34 B.C.) was treacherously made a prisoner. Artavasdes, his queen, and two younger sons were taken to Egypt as prisoners.¹ There Artavasdes was beheaded and both of his sons were taken to Rome.²

His eldest son, Artaxias II (30-20 B.C.), was crowned king by the Armenian nobles in 34 B.C., but he could not put up an organized resistance against Rome. Artaxias II escaped to Parthia for refuge. Armenia was plundered and declared a Roman province. To avenge his father's death, Artaxias returned to his homeland with the assistance of the Parthians. He regained his throne and put all the Romans to the sword. Upon Rome's interference, the pro-Roman party assassinated Artaxias.³

Tigranes III (20-8 B.C.), the brother of Artaxias II, who had been taken as prisoner to Rome and educated there, was crowned king of Armenia. According to historian Hakob Manandian, Armenia fell completely under the Roman sphere of influence without even a war.⁴

Coinage

Ancient Armenian coins are attractive and collected with an eye on history they could be very interesting. Generally speaking, ancient Armenian coins can be distinguished easily by the very characteristic Armenian tiara. The coinage of each monarch displays its own unique design features, such as portrait, tiara, titles and legends, etc. A person familiar with these details can attribute a coin correctly without much difficulty, assuming that all or most of these characteristic features are present on a coin. If not, consulting some standard reference manuals could aid the researcher.⁵

One of the unpublished (No. 7) specimens discussed in this paper lacks the king's name and the other (No. 9), a half-size example of a previously published specimen, is not legible because of its poor state of preservation. Therefore, the process of elimination and the method of comparison with other known specimens were used to attribute both coins to their proper ruler. Coins 1 to 6, 8, and 10 to 13 are presented here to prove that the

¹H. Manandian, *A Critical Survey of the History of the Armenian People*, Vol. I (Yerevan, 1944), pp. 259-283 (in Armenian); J. de Morgan, *The History of the Armenian People* (Boston, 1965), pp. 102-106; Nina Garsoian, "The Emergence of Armenia," *The Armenian People from Ancient to Modern Times*, ed. R. G. Hovannisian, Vol. I (New York, 1997), pp. 36-62.

²V. M. Kurkjian, *A History of Armenia* (New York, 1964), pp. 84-87; M. Chahin, *The Kingdom of Armenia* (New York, 1987), pp. 242-245; *History of the Armenian People*, Vol. III (Yerevan, 1976), pp. 708-14 (in Armenian); Garsoian, pp. 60-61.

³Manandian, pp. 284-291; de Morgan, pp. 107-108; Garsoian, p. 61.

⁴Manandian, p. 291; de Morgan, p. 108; Garsoian, p. 61.

⁵Paul Z. Bedoukian, *Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia* [CAA] (London, 1978); Y. T. Nercessian, *Armenian Coins and Their Values* [ACV] (Los Angeles, 1995).

unpublished coins can be given only to Tigranes III of Armenia for the reasons given below.

Tigranes I (123-96 B.C.)

Coins of Tigranes I have only two forms of legends.⁶

1. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ
2. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ

The obverse of his coins display king's bust to left.

Tigranes II the Great (95-56 B.C.)

Coins of Tigranes II the Great have only two forms of legends.⁷

1. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ
2. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ

The obverse of his coins display his bust to right, clean shaven, wearing five-pointed Armenian tiara adorned with a star and two eagles, star and eagle, or a comet star.⁸ It would be a fair statement that at least forty percent of Artaxiad coins belong to Tigranes the II the Great.

Artavasdes II (56-34 B.C.)


Coins of Artavasdes II also have two forms of legends.⁹

1. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΤΑΥΑΖΔΕΩ Θ ΕΙΟΥ
2. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΤΑΥΑΖΔΟΥ

Additionally, the coins of Artavasdes II display a stylish tiara; the styling of lettering is peculiar and unique to Artavasdes.¹⁰ Legend 1 is inscribed on his tetradrachms, and legend 2 on his drachms and coppers.

1. Drachm. Quadriga.

Obv.: Bust of Artavasdes r. wearing five-pointed Armenian tiara adorned with an eight-rayed star and two eagles which are back to back with their heads turned and looking at each other. A diadem encircles the head and is knotted at the back, the ends falling down along the neck. A diagonal band ends under the drape which covers the neck. The king's neck is covered with three necklaces. Fillet border.

Rev.: Crowned charioteer driving a quadriga l., and holding the reins with the l. hand, but the king holds in r. hand statue of Victory which is walking r. Legend above to r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ; below to r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ / ΑΡΤΑΥΑΖΔΟΥ. In the field above horses letter Z; in left field monogram .

Data: AR, 3.86 g. ACV 124, CAA 130 and 131

YN coll.

2. Four chalci. Nike.

Obv.: Bust of Artavasdes r. as before, but letter A in l. field.

Rev.: Nike advancing l. Right hand extended out and l. hand resting on hips. Legend above to r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ; to l. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ / ΑΡΤΑΥΑΖΔΟΥ.

Data: Æ, ACV 127, CAA 132V

Ex Kov V-179

⁶ Bedoukian, CAA, pp. 46-47; Nercessian, ACV, pp. 55-56.

⁷ Bedoukian, CAA, pp. 47-68; Nercessian, ACV, pp. 58-74.

⁸ Bedoukian, CAA, pp. 47-68, pls. 1-6; Nercessian, ACV, pp. 57-74, pls. 2-9.

⁹ Bedoukian, CAA, pp. 69-70; Nercessian, ACV, pp. 75-77.

¹⁰ Bedoukian, CAA, pp. 69-70, pl. 6; Nercessian, ACV, pp. 74-77, pl. 10.

3. Two chalci. Cypress tree.

Obv.: Bust of Artavasdes r. as before, but with letter A.

Rev.: Cypress tree. Legend to r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to l. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ / ΑΡΤΑΥΑΖΔΟΥ.

Data: Æ, 4.31 g., ACV 132, CAA 135

Ex MA coll.

Tigranes III (20-8 B.C.)

Tigranes III (20-8 B.C.) has his own typical legends. Coins catalogued below are not given in the order that the legends are listed.¹¹

1. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ (vertical five lines)

2. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ (square-shaped)

3. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ (vertical three lines)

4. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ (horizontal three lines)

5. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ (three-sided ▢-shaped)

His legends are basically of three types but the last type was inscribed in a few different ways.

Tigranes III has a tall tiara and either beardless or slightly bearded. His tall tiara can be seen very distinctly on his drachm. E. T. Newell first published the only existing and unique drachm of Tigranes III. Newell described the obverse and reverse of this coin in detail.¹² This is the only type of coin where the legend of Tigranes III is inscribed vertically on five lines. The tiara is adorned with a large star and there are no eagles.¹³

Newell and very emphatically Bedoukian¹⁴ state that during the first period of his reign Tigranes inscribed his coins with vertical legend in the usual fashion, during the second period, square legend when Armenia started pursuing pro-Parthian and anti-Roman policy.

At this time Armenia was still a strong state between Rome and Parthia. Tigranes was placed on the throne of the Artaxiad dynasty of Armenia by Rome. This could be one explanation why we have so many different and abundant copper coins from him compared to his father, Artavasdes II and brother Artaxias II. Armenia and Parthia were neighbors. Perhaps for this reason the coinage of Tigranes III was influenced from Parthian coinage and has coins with square legend similar to Parthian coins.¹⁵

During the reigns of Tigranes II and Artavasdes II numerous silver tetradrachms and drachms were struck. Now the power of Armenia was declining. From Tigranes III we have only a singular drachm and a hemidrachm.¹⁶ It can be only assumed that the silver coins were gradually withdrawn from the market and replaced with Roman and

¹¹ Bedoukian, CAA, pp. 70-73; Nercessian, ACV, p. 78-81.

¹² Edward T. Newell, *Some Unpublished Coins of Eastern Dynasts* (New York, 1926), pp. 13-15, pl. II, No. 10.

¹³ Bedoukian, CAA, pp. 70-73, pls. 6-7; Nercessian, ACV, p. 78-81, pls. 11-12.

¹⁴ Paul Z. Bedoukian, "A Classification of the Coins of the Artaxiad Dynasty of Armenia," *ANS Museum Notes*, Vol. XIV (1968), pp. 41-66, pls. IX-XI; also in *Selected Numismatic Studies* (Los Angeles, 1981), pp. 111-141.

¹⁵ Bedoukian, CAA, pp. 31-32.

¹⁶ Bedoukian, CAA, p. 70, pls. 6, No. 137; Nercessian, ACV, p. 78, pl. 10, Nos. 134 and 135.

Parthian coins for trading purposes. For domestic trade, copper coins and the barter system were probably sufficient.

4. Drachm. King's figure standing (legend, vertical five lines).
 Obv.: Head of Tigranes r., slightly bearded and wearing a tall five-pointed tiara adorned with a large eight-rayed star. Fillet border.
 Rev.: King's figure standing l., bearded, draped in mantle and wearing a three-pointed tiara. With his outstretched r. hand he holds an uncertain object and l. hand rests on a tall scepter or spear. Legend to r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ; to l. downward ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ / ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ / ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
 Data: AR, 3.83 g., ACV 134, CAA 137, CED ANS coll.
 5. Four chalci. Biga (legend, horizontal three lines).
 Obv.: Head of Tigranes with tall tiara as before, but possibly adorned with a six-rayed star.
 Rev.: King driving biga with galloping horses to l. He is holding reins with l. hand and palm-branch with r. Legend above to r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ; below to r. ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ.
 Data: Æ, 6.18 g., ACV 136, CAA 141 YN coll.
 6. One chalcus. Warrior (legend, vertical three lines).
 Obv.: Head of Tigranes with tall tiara as before, but adorned with a six-rayed star.
 Rev.: Warrior standing r. In his l. hand he holds a large shield and in his r. a long horizontal spear. Legend to l. upward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ; to r. upward ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ.
 Data: Æ, 3.7 g. ACV 138, CAA 139 Ex JG coll.
 7. Two chalci. Warrior (legend, vertical three lines).
 Obv.: Head of Tigranes with tall tiara as before, but possibly adorned with a six-rayed star.
 Rev.: Warrior standing left. In his l. hand he holds a large shield and in his r. a long vertical spear. Legend to l. upward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to r upward ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ / [ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ].
 Data: Æ18 mm, 4.68 g. YN coll.
- Note that the third letter of ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ is like a rectangle. The style of lettering is peculiar and different from the rest of his coinage.
8. One chalcus. Warrior (legend, vertical three lines).
 Obv.: Head of Tigranes with tall tiara as before.
 Rev.: Warrior standing r. In his l. hand he holds a large shield and in his r. a long vertical spear. Legend to r. illegible; two lines of illegible legend to l.
 Data: Æ 19 mm, 3.60 g., Near Eastern 6 PB coll.
 9. One or half chalcus. Warrior (legend, vertical three lines).
 Obv.: Head of Tigranes with tall tiara as before.
 Rev.: Warrior standing r. In his l. hand he holds a large shield and in his r. a long vertical spear. Legend to r. illegible; two lines of illegible legend to l.
 Data: Æ 17 mm, 2.01 g. YN coll.

P. Z. Bedoukian's published specimen above (No. 8) is extremely similar to this coin but weighs 3.60 grams. It is ironic that on both specimens the vertical three lines inscription is not legible, even though on the Bedoukian specimen more lettering is visible and one could speculate that it might be to r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to l downward ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ / ΤΙΓΓΑΝΟΥ.¹⁷

10 Two chalci. Elephant (legend, square-shaped).

Obv.: Head of Tigranes with tall tiara as before, but adorned with a large eight-rayed star.

Rev.: Elephant to l. with trunk down. Square legend reading clockwise, above to r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to r. downward ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ; below to l. upside down ΤΙΓΓΑΝΟΥ; to r. upward ΘΕΟΥ.

Data: Æ, 4.61 g. ACV 146, CAA 143 YN coll.

11 Two chalci. Horse (legend, three-sided []-shaped).

Obv.: Head of Tigranes with tall tiara as before, but adorned with a ten-rayed star.

Rev.: Horse to l., with foreleg raised. Three-sided legend reading to r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to l. downward ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ; above the horse to r. ΤΙΓΓΑΝΟΥ.

Data: Æ, 5.33 g. ACV 150, ANJ XIII PB coll.

Tigranes IV (8-5 B.C.)

Tigranes IV (8-5 B.C.) has his own typical legend.¹⁸

1. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΓΑΝΟΥ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ (vertical three lines)

On some small flan coins the third and last word may not show. It is possible that it may be off the flan. Tigranes IV is the only Artaxiad king who has a heavily bearded portrait. The tiara styling is very similar to that of Tigranes III, it has a large star and no eagles. However, it is very hard to miss his heavy beard.¹⁹ When Fr. Sibilian noticed this for the first time, he was impressed so much that he did not hesitate to write and share his joy of discovering the heavy beard and the complete Greek legend in his letter addressed to Fr. Simon Antonian, Vienna.²⁰ This coin, now preserved in the Mekhitarist Museum collection in Vienna, is illustrated in ACV plates as No. 162.

12 Two chalci. Victory.

Obv.: Head of heavily bearded Tigranes r. The tiara has five points and is surrounded with dotted pearls. Armenian tiara is adorned with an eight-rayed star. The king has refined features.

Rev.: Victory standing r. Upraised r. hand is holding a wreath and l. arm holding cornucopia. Legend to r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΤΙΓΓΑΝΟΥ; to l. downward ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ.

Data: Æ18, 5.02 g., ACV 163, CAA-154 YN coll.

Tigranes IV has many other coin types (Zeus, Heracles, eagle, elephant, etc.) where he is portrayed with a heavy beard. This coin was chosen as one good example.

¹⁷ Paul Z. Bedoukian, "Some Unpublished Coins of the Artaxiads of Armenia," *Near Eastern Numismatics, Iconography, Epigraphy, and History*, (Beirut, 1974), pp. 27-34; also in SNS, pp. 269-276; Fig. 6.

¹⁸ Bedoukian, CAA, pp. 73-75; Nercessian, ACV, pp. 82-85.

¹⁹ Bedoukian, CAA, pp. 73-75, pl. 7; Nercessian, ACV, pp. 82-84, pls. 12-13.

²⁰ Fr. Gregory Manian, "The Sibilian Letters; Some Excerpts from the Letters of Fr. Clement Sibilian Addressed to Fr. Simon Antonian," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. IV (1978), pp. 19-28, letter dated 1872 October 13/25 Constantinople.

Artavasdes III (5-2 B.C.)

Artavasdes III (5-2 B.C.) coinage is rare and difficult to find in good condition. The tiara peaks normally give the indication that they are spread apart and in different direction. The legend appears in one form.²¹

1. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΤΑΥΑΖΔΟΥ

However, finding it complete and legible is a great challenge.²²

13 Two chalci. Eagle on mountain.

Obv.: Head of lightly bearded Artavasdes r. wearing five-pointed Armenian tiara adorned with an eight-rayed star.

Rev.: An eagle turned l. and perched on the top of a mountain. Legend to r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ; to l. downward ΑΡΤΑ[ΥΑΖΔΟΥ].

Data: Æ, 4.50 g. ACV 177, CAA 2

YN coll.

Comments on the Obverse of Subject Coins

1. Five-pointed tiara peaks of coin 7 are distinctly different than those of Artavasdes II, and Artavasdes III. They resemble Tigranes III tiara displayed on biga (No. 5), warrior (6), elephant (9). On Coin 9 the details of tiara are not completely visible.
2. Tiara is ornamented with a six-rayed star similar to Tigranes III biga (5), warrior (6, 8).
3. The portrait design definitely is different from those of Artavasdes II and Tigranes IV but, once again, is very similar to those of Tigranes III biga (5) warrior (6, 8) and the king is lightly bearded.

Comments on the Reverse of Subject Coins

1. The reverse design of coin 7 has similarities to Tigranes III warrior (coin 6) but facing left instead of right. Coin 9 design is extremely similar to coin 8 which was justly assigned to Tigranes III by Paul Z. Bedoukian.
2. The word ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ appears on the coins of Tigranes I, Tigranes III, Tigranes IV, and Artavasdes III. By process of elimination, the inscription can be assigned only to Tigranes III. The inscription is engraved in a different fashion and the style of lettering is different. Letters Σ and Ε are almost identical. Letter Γ, as indicated above, is blundered and resembles a vertical rectangle (□).

Conclusion:

1. Tigranes I, Tigranes II the Great (95-56 B.C.), and Artavasdes II (55-34 B.C.) coinage style, iconography, epigraphy, and fabric are completely different from those of the subject coins. Definitely, it is not a coin of Tigranes I, Tigranes II, or Artavasdes II.
2. Tigranes IV (8-5 B.C.) coppers have similar fabric, titles have some similarities. For a short while one could entertain the thought of assigning these coins to him. Suddenly the realization that Tigranes IV is heavily bearded flashes in his mind. Tigranes IV is overruled since the monarch on subject coins has a very light beard.
3. Artavasdes III (5-2 B.C.) is lightly bearded and his legend and title is patterned very similar to those of coins being discussed. But the tiara of Artavasdes III has a completely different style. Definitely, it is not a coin of Artavasdes III.

²¹ Bedoukian, CAA, p. 75; Nercessian, ACV, p. 85.

²² Bedoukian, CAA, pp. 75-76, pl. 7; Nercessian, ACV, p. 85, pl. 13.

4. A similarity can be established between some coppers of Tigranes III and these coins under discussion. They include the obverse tiara, portrait, and style of engraving, reverse title, design and styling, and lastly the fabric. Therefore, it can be concluded that both subject coins can be ascribed only to Tigranes III of the Artaxiad dynasty of Armenia.

ՏԻԳՐԱՆ Գ-Ի ԵՐԿՈՒ ԱՆՏԻՊ ԴՐԱՄՆԵՐԸ

[Ամփոփում]

Նկարագրուած են Տիգրան Գ (20-8 Ն.Ք.) թագաւորին ընծայուած երկու անսխալ պղնձեայ դրամներ: Առաջինի վրայ թագաւորին անունը մետաղէն դուրս մնացած է: Երկրորդ դրամին վրայ խորագրութիւնը անընթեռնելի է վատ վիճակին պատճառով: Ծշգրիտ վերագրումի համար անհրաժեշտ է, որ դրամները բաղդաստունին ծանօթ ու հրատարակուած դրամներու հետ, ապա տրուին իրենց օրինաւոր տիրակալին:

7 Երկու քաղկոս, մարտիկ (խորագրութիւն՝ ուղղահայեաց երեք տող)

Ակողմ. Տիգրանի գլուխը դէպի աջ, թեթեակի մօրուսաւոր, գլխուն՝ բարձր ու հինգ ծոպաւոր խոյրով, վրան հաւանաբար վեց ճառագայթով աստղ մը:

Բեկողմ. Մարտիկ մը կանգնած դէպի ձախ: Զախ ձեռքին մէջ բռնած է խոշոր վահան մը և աջ ձեռքով՝ երկար ուղղահայեաց նիզակ մը: խորագրութիւնը ձախին դէպի վեր՝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, աջին դէպի վեր՝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ / ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ:

Տուեալ. ՊՂ 18 մմ, 4.68 գ.

ԵՆ Ժող.

9 Մէկ քաղկոս, մարտիկ (խորագրութիւն՝ ուղղահայեաց երեք տող)

Ակողմ. Տիգրանի գլուխը դէպի աջ, բարձր խոյրով նախորդին նման:

Բեկողմ. Մարտիկ մը կանգնած դէպի աջ: Զախ ձեռքին մէջ բռնած է խոշոր վահան մը և աջ ձեռքով՝ երկար ուղղահայեաց նիզակ մը: խորագրութիւնը աջին՝ անընթեռնելի է, ձախին՝ երկու տողէ բաղկացած անընթեռնելի խորագրութիւն:

Տուեալ. ՊՂ 17 մմ, 2.01 գ.

ԵՆ Ժող.

Թիւ 7 դրամին վրայի արքայի խոյրին հինգ աստմները որոշ կերպով կը տարբերին Արտաւազդ Բ-ի խոյրէն: Ատոնք աւելի կը նմանին Տիգրան Գ-ի խոյրին, պատկերուած՝ երկձի մարտականքի (Թիւ 5), մարտիկի (6) և փիղի (9) նկարներով դրամներուն վրայ: Թիւ 9 դրամին վրայի խոյրին ասնրամասնութիւնները չեն երևիր: խոյրը զարդարուած է վեց ճառագայթ ունեցող աստղով մը նման Տիգրան Գ-ի երկձի մարտականքի (5) ու մարտիկի (6, 8) պատկերատիպով դրամներուն: Դիմանկարին ոճը, դարձեալ, նման է երկձի մարտականքին (5) ու մարտիկին (6, 8) վրայիններուն: Արքան թեթեակի մօրուսաւոր է:

Թիւ 7 դրամին ետեի պատկերատիպը ունի նմանութիւններ Տիգրան Գ-ի այլ մարտիկի տիպով դրամի մը (Թիւ 6), սակայն կը հայտնի դէպի աջ: Թիւ 9 դրամը ամբողջութեամբ նման է Թիւ 8 դրամին, բայց Պտուկեանի օրինակին կէսին մօտ կը կշռէ: խորագրութիւնը քանդակուած է տարբեր ձևով: Σ և Ε տառերը գրեթէ իրարու նման են: Γ տառը խեղադիրտուած է և քառանկյնի մը նմանի:

Բաղդաստնով ներկայացուած միւս դրամներուն հետ, և քննելով խոյրը, դիմանկարը, փորագրութեան ոճը, ետեի մակդիրը, պատկերատիպը և ի վերջոյ կառուցուածքը, կարելի է եզրակացնել թէ խնդրոյ առարկայ դրամները միայն կրան վերագրուելի Արտաշէսեան Տիգրան Գ արքային:

Ե. Թ. Ներշէսեան

ՏԵՍԱԿՑՈՒԹԻՒՆ ԵՓՐԵՄ ԱՐՔ. ԹԱՊԱԳԵԱՆԻ ՀԵՏ

«Կիլիկիա» թանգարանի տնօրեն Եփրեմ Արք. Թապազեան, ընդառաջելով մեր փափաքին, թանգարանին կապակցաբար մեզի փոխանցեց հետևեալ տեղեկութիւնները:

Մեծի Տանն Կիլիկիոյ կաթողիկոսութիւնը 1930 թուականին Անթիլիաս հաստատւելէն ետք, բոլոր կաթողիկոսներն ալ գեղեցիկ մտածումը ունեցած են թանգարան մը հիմնելու, կորուստէ փրկելու համար պատմական արժէք ունեցող եկեղեցական սպասներ, գորգեր, վարագոյրներ, շահեր, ձեռագիրներ: Ներկայ թանգարանի յղացքը կեանքի վերածուեցաւ 1993 թուին, Գարեգիմ Բ. կաթողիկոսի կողմէ (հետագային Ամենայն Հայոց կաթողիկոս) եւ այդ աշխատանքը ամբողջացաւ շնորհիւ Արամ Ա. վեհափառի հետեւողական ջանքերուն:

Թանգարանին բացումը տեղի ունեցաւ 1998-ի գարնան, բարձր հովանաւորութեամբ Արամ Ա. վեհափառ Հայրապետի, ուր ներկայ էին պետական եւ եկեղեցական բարձրաստիճան ղեկավարներ եւ առաջնորդներ:

Թանգարանը ունի գեոմալարկ բազմաձայնատակ սրահ մը, ուր համիսը անգամ մը վեհափառ Հայրապետի հովանաւորութեամբ տեղի կ'ունենան բարձր մակարդակի ձեռնարկներ եւ գիտաժողովներ:

Թանգարանի առաջին յարկին մէջ կը գտնուին թանկարժէք սկիւհներ, խաչեր, խաչփարեր, վարագոյրներ, մատուցներ, ինչպէս նաեւ մայր Մաշտոցը եւ Բարձր Բերդի աւետարանը:

Երկրորդ յարկը կը թաղկամայ երկու սրահներէ: Առաջին սրահին մէջ պահպանուած

են ձեռագիրները ինչպէս նաեւ որոշ հմատիպ գիրքեր, իսկ երկրորդ սրահին մէջ կան ազգագրական իրեր, ինչպէս նաեւ ուրարտական կուծեր, գորգեր, հանդերձներ:

Երրորդ յարկին վրայ կը գտնուին 19-րդ եւ 20-րդ դարու արուեստագէտներու գեղանկարներն ու ֆանդակները:

Թանգարանը ունի իր խմամակալ մարմինը եւ պաշտօնէութիւնը: Ան բաց է ամէն առաւօտ ժամը 10-էն մինչեւ երեկոյեան 5-ը, բացի երկուշաբթի օրերէն:

Ուրախութեամբ կ'ուզենք յայտնել որ Արամ Ա. Հայրապետ շատ մօտէն կը հետեւի «Կիլիկիա» թանգարանի առօրեայ աշխատանքներուն: Այցելուներուն թիւը օրէ օր կը բազմանայ, բայց մանաւանդ ուրախացուցիչ երեւոյթ է դպրոցական աշակերտներու այցը այնտեղ: Թանգարանին բացումէն ի վեր ստացած ենք թանկարժէք նուէրներ որոնք ի պահ դրուած են կամ ցուցադրուած թանգարանէն ներս: Այս առիթով կոչ կ'ուղղենք մեր պատուական ժողովուրդին որ եթէ երբեք իրենց մօտ կան հնագիտական արժէք ունեցող իրեր կամ արուեստի գործեր, բարի ըլլան փոխանցել Կիլիկիոյ կաթողիկոսութեան թանգարանը:

«Կիլիկիա» թանգարանը հպարտութիւն մերձեցող հաստատութիւն մըն է, որովհետեւ անկալ հայելին է մեր ժողովուրդի ունեցած մշակութային արժանիքներուն:

Ամբողջացնելու համար մեր խօսքը, ըսենք նաեւ որ թանգարանի կողքին կը գտնուի նաեւ Խաչիկ Պապիկեանի գնումն մատենադարանը, 80,000 թազմալեզու գիրքերով եւ երկու հազար հմատիպ գիրքերով:

ՆՈՐ ԿԵԱՆՔ, ԻԱ. ՏԱՐԻ, ԹԻՒ 51, ՆՈՏ. 25, 1999



Y. T. Nercessian, Two Unpublished Coins of Tigranes III of Armenia



L. A. Saryan, 1996 Armeniaca Pattern Coinage of the Republic of Armenia

1996 ARMENIACA PATTERN COINAGE OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

PLATE I

L. A. SARYAN

After seven decades of Soviet rule, Armenia declared independence in September 1991. Since then, the Armenian government has issued a steady stream of thematic coins, paper money, and postage stamps. In 1994, a set of small denomination coins in aluminum intended for circulation was released, and shortly thereafter, limited mintage non-circulating legal tender (NCLT) commemorative coins struck in silver and gold also became available. The British Royal Mint struck some of the NCLT issues, while others were produced for Armenia by an unnamed firm or firms.

Shortly after Armenia gained independence, various commercial enterprises expressed an interest in striking commemorative coinage to order for the Armenian government. One of these was International Currency Bureau, Ltd., which contacted Armenia and suggested one or more commemorative coin issues. International Currency Bureau offered to produce a "pattern" or "sample coin" to be submitted to governmental banking authorities in Armenia for their approval.

According to information provided by International Currency Bureau, the Central Bank of Armenia, located in Yerevan, wrote on October 18, 1995 to their firm expressing a "keen interest in the company's work" with the application of color to coins. In order to promote its contract custom minting service, the firm offered to prepare a "non-colour sample or pattern" for the bank, after which production of a colored coin could be discussed. Mr. Reuben Simonian, chief of the Reserve Department of the Central Bank of Armenia, replied by providing a description of recent Armenian silver and gold commemorative coins. In his letter, Simonian pointed out that three themes were contemplated for new commemorative coinage issues: Armenian statehood, the 1700th anniversary of Christianity in Armenia, and the pre-Christian Armenian king Tigranes the Great.

After some deliberation, International Currency Bureau designed and manufactured dies for a 1996-dated pattern coin commemorating Christianity in Armenia. All coins produced were struck with proof fields and measure 38 mm (1.5-inch) in diameter. They are all of a single design, as follows:

Obverse: The facing head of Jesus Christ is seen with a double-pointed beard and shoulder-length hair. A clockwise legend to the right of the portrait reads ARMENIACA, and the denomination in Armenian (25 ՏԻԱՄ) and date (1996) appear to the left.

Reverse: Coat-of-arms of the Republic of Armenia as designed by Hrachya Aslanyan (lion and eagle holding a shield) is enclosed within a solid circle, and an Armenian legend along the edge reading ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ (Republic of Armenia).

This single design was produced in just one size. To illustrate their minting capabilities, however, International Currency Bureau offered the same piece in eight different metal varieties and two different styles of rim (either smooth or milled (reeded), altogether 16 varieties. The issue was apparently limited to 100 pieces of each alloy; one source indicates that as many as 150 pieces of the tri-metallic issue may have been produced. The alloy compositions and approximate planchet weights are as follows:

1. 0.925 (sterling) Silver Piedfort (approximately 48 grams, double thickness)
2. 0.925 Silver regular (approximately 24 grams)
3. Brass (approximately 23 grams)
4. Gold-plated alloy (approximately 20 grams)
5. Tri-metallic surface (approximately 23 grams), consisting of three rings of brass plated alternately with silver and gold (center appears to be brass, middle ring silver-plated, and outer ring gold-plated), and struck as one piece
6. Aluminum (approximately 6 grams)
7. Copper (approximately 23 grams)
8. Cupro-nickel (approximately 20 grams)

On July 29, 1996, International Currency Bureau shipped a quantity of sample pieces to the Central Bank of Armenia in Yerevan for their consideration. The Armenian authorities, however, showed no further interest in the project; as the firm reports, "for whatever reason no further response ever came from Armenia." A few examples were distributed to "official parties" or sold by private treatise, otherwise virtually the entire mintage was placed for sale at auction in Europe and is presently available from dealers in the United States and Canada for approximately \$800 per set of 16 varieties. A certificate of authenticity accompanied the sets sold at auction.

In addition to this series manufactured for Armenia, International Currency Bureau has struck similar patterns and essays for a number of other countries, including Guatemala, Honduras, the Maldives Islands, Peru, Romania, and Tanzania. The issues for these countries are likewise 38 mm in diameter and each type is struck on several different metal alloy planchets, similar to the program described for Armenia.

From the circumstances described above it appears appropriate to designate the Armeniaca pieces as unauthorized commercial samples. International Currency Bureau volunteered to strike them and sent samples to Armenia for its consideration and approval. Information available to date does not indicate that the Armenian government ever authorized these pieces to be struck or to be sold on the numismatic market. Use of the term "pattern" suggests that the issue was officially approved by the Armenian government, which does not appear to be the case.

Examination of the tri-metallic piece suggests several reasons why the Armenian Central Bank showed no further interest in this project. In 1995, Armenia's authorities were particularly interested in the application of color to the surface of coins, but the outcome on these pieces was not particularly successful. The tri-metallic examples do not compare favorably to circulating bimetallic coins recently issued by other countries. The popular bimetallic Canadian \$2 piece now in wide circulation, for example, shows a clear demarcation of the design between the two metals, whereas on the Armeniaca coin

the applied colors do not align with the design devices on either face. The artwork for the reverse face is pleasing; the circular border between the heraldic image and the legend offers an improvement over similar designs that appear on current official issues of Armenian coinage. The obverse portrait depiction of Jesus Christ, however, has little aesthetic merit and offers nothing to attract the viewer. Furthermore, the concentric circles of color appearing on the tri-metallic pieces mar the portrait and disrupt its visual impact, almost as if the head of Jesus were a marksmanship target!

It is recommended that collectors take note the unofficial and unauthorized status of this piece when considering whether to add it to their collections.

The author thanks the following individuals and firms who graciously provided information about these pieces: Jack Guevrekian (Manhasset, New York), Paul Davis (Arctic Coins, Ottawa, Canada), John Saunders (London Coin Galleries, Newport Beach, California), and Glendining's (London, England).

ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

1 AIM. Chess Master. *AIM*, Vol. X (July 1999), No. 7, p. 66, illus.

See the abstract of No. 38, *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, 1999, p. 60.

2 AIM. Beloved Writer. *AIM*, Vol. X (July 1999), No. 7, p. 66, illus.

On the 200th anniversary of the Russian writer A. Pushkin (1799-1837) a silver coin was minted in Armenia.

Իրևան գրագետ Փուշկինի 200-րդ տարեդարձին առթիվ (1799-1837) արծաթեայ դրամ թողարկուած է Հայաստանի մէջ: ԵԲՆ

3 CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC GROUP, INC. *Auction 51: A Mail Bid A Sale*; The "Araratian Collection" of Armenian Coins: Part III, by Barry P. Murphy, John C. Lavender, W. Jeffrey Winter. Quarryville, Pennsylvania: Classical Numismatic Group, Inc., 15 September 1999, pp. 86-92, Nos. 750-804, illus.

Description of the following Armenian coins or coins relating to Armenia are given: Sophene, Arsames I (ca. 240 B.C.), a copper coin displaying an equestrian; Artaxiad dynasty, Tigranes I (123-96 B.C.), coppers displaying a Nike and tree; Tigranes II (95-56 B.C.), tetradrachms, and coppers displaying Nike, Heracles, cypress tree, palm-branch, cornucopia, and club; Artavasdes II (56-34 B.C.), a drachm displaying a quadriga; Tigranes III (20-8 B.C.), coppers displaying Nike, elephant, lion's head, and elephant's head; Tigranes IV (8-5 B.C.), a copper displaying Heracles; Tigranes IV and Erato (2 B.C.-1 A.D.), a copper with forepart of horse; Artaxias III (18-34 A.D.), a drachm with figure walking left; Artaxata civic coppers displaying Nike and grain ear (A.D. 131 and 183); Roman coins relating to Armenia Lucius Verus (A.D. 161-169) an *Æ* As displaying an Armenian in mourning; Cilician Armenia, Levon I (1199-1218), coronation trams with two lions, double trams, half double trams, regular trams; Hetoum I (1226-1270), Hetoum-Kaiqobad bilingual trams, Hetoum-Kaikhusrew bilingual trams and a half tram, a regular tram of Hetoum-Zabel; 13th century silver cross and bracelets; Levon II (1270-1289) new trams and half trams struck with tram dies; Hetoum II (1289-1306), a billon; Smpad (1296-1298), coronation trams including Smpad/Levon and Smpad/Smpad inscriptions, regular trams; Levon III (1301-1307), takvorins and a kardez; Oshin (1308-1320), coronation trams and a pogh; Levon IV (1320-1342), takvorins; Gosdantin III (1344-1363), takvorins; Levon the Usurper (1363-1365), takvorins and a pogh; Gosdantin IV (1365-1373), takvorins; Commagene, Mithridates I Callinicus (96-70 B.C.), a copper with Zeus standing; Commagene displaying jugate busts displaying/mountain range; Antiochus IV (A.D. 38-72), coppers displaying scorpion, Apollo;

Iotape (A.D. 38-72), coppers with scorpion; Edessa (A.D. 193-211), Septimius Severus/Abgar VIII; and coins of Hatra. The Greek legends and weights of all coins are published. YTN

Տրուած են հետեւալ հայկական դրամներու կամ Հայաստանի վերաբերեալ դրամներու նկարագրութիւնները: Մոփք, Արշաւ և (չուրջ 240 Ն.Ք.), պղինձ մը ձիւտոր պատկերատարով: Արտաշէսեան հարստութիւն, Տիգրան Ա (123-96 Ն.Ք.), պղինձմանր որոնց ետին պատկերուած է Յաղթանակ և ծառ: Տիգրան Բ (95-56 Ն.Ք.), չորեքդրամեաններ, ու պղինձներ որոնց ետին պատկերուած է Յաղթանակ, Վահագն, Նոճիի ծառ, արմաւենիի ճիւղ, ամաթեղիւր, լախտ: Արտաւազդ Բ (56-34 Ն.Ք.), դրախմա քառաձի մարտականքի պատկերատարով: Տիգրան Գ (20-8 Ն.Ք.), պղինձներ որոնց կռնակին վրայ պատկերուած է Յաղթանակ, փիղ և առիւծի գլուխ: Տիգրան Դ (8-5 Ն.Ք.), պղինձ մը որու ետին պատկերուած է փիղի գլուխ մը և Վահագն: Տիգրան Դ և Երատոյ (2 Ն.Ք.-18 Ք.), պղինձ մը ուր ետին պատկերուած է ձիու մը յառաջմասը: Արտաշէս Գ (18-34 Յ.Ք.), դրախմ մը որու ետին անձ մը կը քալէ դէպի ձախ: Արտաշատի քաղաքային դրամներ (Յ. Ք. 131 և 183) Բախտի և հասկի պատկերատարակներով: Ղուկիոս վերոսի (Յ.Ք. 161-169) Աս մը սգււոր հայու մը պատկերատարով: Կիլիկեան Հայաստան, Լևոն Ա (1199-1218), երկու առիւծով օժման դրամներ, երկդրամներ, կէս երկդրամներ, հասարակ դրամներ: Հէթում Ա (1226-1270), Հէթում-Քայքայատի երկվզուեան դրամներ, Հէթում-Քայքայատի երկվզուեան դրամներ և կիսադրամ մը, Հէթում-Ջապէլի հասարակ դրամներ: ԺԳ դարու արծաթեայ խաչ մը ու ապարանջաններ: Լևոն Բ (1270-1289), դրամներ, կիսադրամներ կիսուած դրամներու կիքներով: Հէթում Բ (1289-1306), բիւրն մը: Սմբատ (1296-1298), օժման դրամներ պարունակելով Սմբատ/Լևոն և Սմբատ/Սմբատ արձանադրութիւններ, սովորական դրամներ: Լևոն Գ (1301-1307), Թազուորիներ և քարտէջ մը: Օշին (1308-1320), օժման դրամներ ու փող մը: Լևոն Դ (1320-1342), Թազուորիներ: Կոստանդին Գ (1344-1363), Թազուորիներ: Լևոն Բռնկակալ (1363-1365), Թազուորիներ ու փող մը: Կոստանդին Դ (1365-1373), Թազուորիներ: Կոմազենէ, Միհրդատ Ա Կալլիսիկոս (96-70 Ն.Ք.), Ջլուր կանգնած: Կոմազենէ, զոյգ գլուխներ/զոյգ դազաթներ լեռ: Անտիոքոս Դ (Յ.Ք. 38-72), կարիճ և Ապրոնի գոյգ գլուխներ/զոյգ դազաթներ լեռ: Տիգրան (Յ.Ք. 193-211), Մեպոսիմուս Սեբուս և Արգաւ Ը: և Հեթումի դրամներ Ջրատարակուած են յունաստար խորագրութիւններ և բոլոր դրամներու ծանրութիւնները: ԵԹՆ

4 NOYAN TAPAN. 1700ameakin hushadramnerê hraparakuets'an [Commemorative Silver Coins of 1700th Anniversary are publicized] - 1700ամեակին յուշադրամները հրապարակուեցան. Asbarez, Vol. XCI (Wednesday, 25 August 1999), No. 11,053, p. 4. In Armenian.

The Cental Bank of Armenia publicized commemorative coins issued to mark the 1700th anniversary of the proclamation of Christianity as the state religion in Armenia. Coat of arms of Republic of Armenia is displayed on the obverse of one of these; on the reverse, Lake Van and the island of Aghtamar with Holy Cross church on it. Face value 5000 drams, weight 31.1 grams. YTN

Հայաստանի կեդրոնական Դրամատուընը հրապարակեց Քրիստոնէութեան Հայաստանի պետական կոնս հռչակման 1700-ամեակին յուշադրամները: Ատոնցմէ մէկուն երեսին վրայ պատկերուած է Հայաստանի Հանրապետութեան զինանշանը, ետին՝ Վանայ լիճը և Աղաթամար կղզիին վրայ գտնուող Ս. Խաչ եկեղեցին: Անուանական արժէքը 5000 դրամ, ծանրութիւնը՝ 31.1 գրամ: ԵԹՆ

5 NOYAN TAPAN. Tigran Metsi nuiruat hushadram [Commemorative Coin Dedicated to Tigranes the great] - Տիգրան Մեծի Նուրուած յուշադրամ: Asbarez, Vol. XCI (Wednesday, 17 November 1999), No. 11,110, p. 4. In Armenian.

The Cental Bank of Armenia issued a commemorative coin dedicated to Tigranes the Great. Face value 50.000 drams, weight 8.6 grams, diameter 22 mm, 90% pure gold, 500 copies struck. YTN

Հայաստանի կենդրոնական Դրամատուընը թողարկեց Տիգրան Մեծի նուիրուած յուշադրամ: Անուանական արժէքը՝ 50,000 դրամ, ծանրութիւնը՝ 8.6 գրամ, տրամագիծը՝ 22 մմ, 90% զուտ ոսկի, 500 օրինակ հատանուած: ԵԹՆ

ARMENIAN NUMISMATICS IN THE STATE HISTORY MUSEUM CATALOG

ALFRED SHAHNAZARIAN AND IVETA MKRTCHIAN, *The State History Museum of Armenia*. Watertown, MA: Armenian Library and Museum of America, 72 pages, 116 plates, card covers, nd [1995].

The State History Museum of Armenia (Haiastani Patmoutyan Petakan Tangaran), located on Republic Square in Yerevan, is one of the most important cultural institutions in Armenia.¹ A catalog and guide to the rich collection of this museum was published under the auspices of the Armenian Library and Museum of America in 1995. Although this catalog covers only a few highlights of the State History Museum collection, its attractive full-color English-language presentation will appeal to readers in the United States and other countries.

The book presents artifacts of clay, metal, wood, stone, and textiles that chronicle the history and development of the Armenian people from the 3rd millennium B.C. to the present. Among these are several items related to numismatics which are part of the museum's permanent collection. The purpose of this article is to briefly discuss the numismatic information presented in this catalog, and to correct for the record a few errors that crept into the publication while it was being prepared.

Coins figure prominently as artifacts of ancient Armenian culture, and the State History Museum is the repository of a rich collection of coins, medals, paper money, and associated items which tell Armenia's numismatic history. Understandably, in a catalog of only 72 pages, only a few selected items can be presented. Among these are two important ancient silver coins (page 42, plate 70), two important ancient copper coins (page 42, plate 71), two medieval silver coins struck in Cilician Armenia (page 53, plate 87), and a set of coinage dies used in Cilician Armenia (page 53, plate 88). Examples of ancient medallions, pendants and jewelry items are also included (page 39, plate 65; page 43, plate 72; page 44, plate 73, and elsewhere.)

The attractive plates are labeled with captions in English. The captions generally provide satisfactory identification of the individual objects. In a few cases, however, errors have crept into the captions, and this is particularly so in the numismatic section.

Two rare silver tetradrachms of ancient Armenia are presented in plate 70, one belonging to Tigranes the Great (96-55 B.C. according to the caption, but 95-55 B.C. according to introductory text on pages 5 and 9) and the other belonging to his son Artavasdes II (55-34 B.C.). The caption gives the provenance of both of these coins as "not known." However, careful examination of the photographs demonstrates that the

¹ An article on the Museum appears in the *Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia*, Vol. 6 (1980), pp. 148-149.

illustrated tetradrachm of Tigranes was in fact part of the hoard of Sarnakunk (discovered near the village of Sarnakunk in the Sisian region).² Likewise, the illustrated tetradrachm of Artavasdes II was discovered in an excavation at Parakar (near Yerevan) in 1959.³ Both of the coins illustrated are believed by experts to have been struck at the mint of Artaxata.⁴

A similar problem crops up in plate 71. Here we have two ancient Armenian copper or bronze coins, slightly enlarged for better viewing of details. According to the caption beneath the plates, both of these very rare coins are stated to be of unknown provenance. It is claimed in the caption that both are coins of the city of Artaxata from the 2nd century B.C. that belong to King Xerxes of Sophene Armenia. One of these rare pieces depicts, on the obverse, the city goddess of Artaxata wearing a turreted headdress, and, on the reverse, the winged goddess of victory carrying a wreath. This is a city coin of Artaxata, and there is little doubt that it was actually struck in that city. From careful examination of the photograph it is apparent that this actual example was published by Dr. Mousheghian, the late numismatic curator of the State History Museum, who noted that it was discovered in the ruins of that city.⁵ The date of this coin is still under discussion, but it is certainly not earlier than the first century B.C. nor later than the second century A.D. It most definitely has no connection with King Xerxes of Sophene, who ruled ca. 220 B.C.!

The second coin in plate 71 (obverse head of Xerxes facing right, reverse Victory standing with a crown) is a coin correctly attributed to King Xerxes and dated to the second century B.C. However, it could not have been struck in Artaxata, since that city was not founded until after Xerxes' reign, and was situated hundreds of miles away from territory controlled by this king.⁶

The revelation of the existence of a pair of coinage dies thought to have been used in Cilician Armenia will be of interest to the non-specialist. The descriptive information provided about the two illustrated coins (a double tram and coronation tram both attributed to Levon I) and coinage dies of Cilician Armenia is accurate.

Although there are a few shortcomings, this book is useful for the general reader who would like to form an impression of rich treasures of Armenian culture on display at the State History Museum in Yerevan.

L. A. SARYAN, Ph.D.

² See Khatchadour A. Mousheghian, *Dramakan Shrganaroutyune Hayastanoun* [Coin Circulation in Armenia] (Yerevan: Haykakan SSH GA Hratarakhoutyoun, 1983), p. 45, no. 28), and, by the same author, *Hayastani Dramakan Gandzere* [The Coin Hoards of Armenia] (Yerevan: Haykakan SSH GA Hratarakhoutyoun, 1973), I, pp. 80-81, no. 128).

³ Mousheghian, *Dramakan ...*, p. 55, no. 45; Also see Mousheghian, "The Tetradrachm of Artavasdes II [56-34 B.C.] of Armenia," *Journal of the Society of Armenian Studies*, Vol. 8 (1995), pp. 103-116.

⁴ For the mint of this tetradrachm of Tigranes, see Paul Z. Bedoukian, *Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia* (London: Royal Numismatic Society, 1978), p. 14. For the coin of Artavasdes, see Mousheghian, "The Tetradrachm ...," pp. 113-114.

⁵ Mousheghian, *Dramakan ...*, pp. 108-109, no. 118.

⁶ Paul Z. Bedoukian, "Coinage of the Armenian Kingdoms of Sophene and Commagene," *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, Vol. 28 (1983), pp. 71-88.

THE COINAGE OF SOPHENE AND COMMAGENE: NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN

MOUSHEGHIAN, Anahit and DEPEYROT, Georges. Hellenistic and Roman Armenian Coinage (1st C. B.C.- 1st C. A.D.) - Հելլենիստական և հռոմեական դարաշրջանի հայկական մետաղադրամներ (Մ.թ.ա. 1դ.-Մ.թ. 1դ.), գրեցին՝ Մուշեղյան Անահիտ և Զորջ Դեպերոտ. Wetteren, The Netherlands: Moneta, No. 15, 1999, 256 pp., 8 pls. Bilingual in English and Armenian.

During the last thirty years, significative achievements have been made in the field of Armenian numismatics. Several corpuses have been established, many important hoards unearthed and classified, and various seminal studies published. Despite many unclear issues in numismatics, as in every other area of Armenian studies, a broad consensus about its main concepts seems to have been reached.

The recent book co-authored by Anahit Mousheghian and Georges Depeyrot, *Hellenistic and Roman Armenian Coinage (1st c. BC 1st c. AD)*, despite some promising content, appears in a certain sense to be a setback.

I will confine myself to a discussion of the second chapter of the book, "The First Kings of Sophene and Armenia" (English text, pp. 31-32; Armenian translation, p. 33),¹ which is amazingly short and seems strangely artificial.

It begins by asserting that many coins issued by the Kings of Sophene and Commagene have been erroneously attributed to the Armenian Kingdom. I do not understand why the text consistently uses the terminology Armenian Kingdom instead of the more correct form Kingdom of Armenia.² It appears to be a retrospective usage (indeed erroneous, I think) of the Armenian S.S. Republic form, the way Armenia was officially labeled during the Soviet period since the early 1930's. As far as we know, there is no factual evidence in the historical literature to support the usage of Armenian Kingdom.

The text proceeds to list nine kings of Sophene, noting that the last one was Arsaces (ca. 90 BC), after which Tigranes II the Great "probably" invaded Sophene and incorporated it into his empire. The use of the qualifier probably is curious in light of the fact

¹ It is apparent that the Armenian text is a rather stilted and slavish translation of the English text. It is unfortunate that this translation suffers from quite poor typesetting and proofreading.

² We find the name Armenia as a geopolitical unit only once, when the footnote 7 mentions the Kings of Armenia.

that Tigranes' conquest of Sophene is attested by Plutarch and not contradicted by any other source.³

The most curious fact is, nevertheless, the claim made in the last paragraph of the chapter:

"This study is only devoted to the real Armenian Coinage that began after the invasion of Sophene. The first Armenian Kings did not strike coins, neither in silver, neither in bronze. In fact, no coin is known for Zariadres (before 189 BC), Artaxias (189-160 BC), Artavasdes I (160-123 BC), Tigranes I (123-96)."

The first sentence of this paragraph carries a disputable assertion: the rejection of Sophene's (and Commagene's, undoubtedly) coinage as real Armenian, while implicitly recognizing there was an invasion and conquest of Sophene by Tigranes the Great. Here, they are contradicting themselves: they first state that Tigranes probably invaded Sophene and then implicitly recognize the fact of the invasion. The authors seem not to be aware—or rather, they tend to avoid—of the evidence about the filiation of the kings of Sophene and Commagene, as well as of the close cultural relations of both kingdoms, at least in part, to the Armenian realm.

Such a bold statement about the non-existence of Armenian coinage for the first kings of Armenia, which directly challenges the views held by authorities like Paul Bedoukian, Yeghia Nercessian, and Khachatur Mousheghian, is put forward without any substantiation or further explanation. The challenge may have some validity, but I think it requires a serious factual and analytical framework, which is absent here.

Instead of offering such reasoning, the footnote which refers to the coin of Zariadres reads: "The coin attributed by Bedoukian (CAA-1) and Nercessian is a modern forgery." The only fact we know for sure about this Zariadres (not to be confused with his contemporary Zariadres of Sophene) is that he was the father of Artaxias I, as stated in the Aramaic inscriptions of the latter.⁴ But there is no proof that he ever was king. In fact, neither Bedoukian nor Nercessian accept that the coin discussed is authentic, so the inclusion of this coin in their works is merely a formal mention of its existence rather than an argument for its historicity.

Depeyrot-Mousheghian do not mention the evidence adduced by Levon A. Saryan to show the coin may not be a forgery,⁵ nor do they mention or discuss my own hypothesis about the identification of this Zariadres with the elder son of Tigranes the Great, put to death after a rebellion against his father, who might have minted this coin.⁶

The footnote pertaining to the coin of Artaxias I is similarly unenlightening. The authors reassign to Artavasdes III a coin attributed to Artaxias I by Bedoukian (CAA 2), who had based his opinion on an earlier study by the late Asbed Donabedian. Reassignment of this coin may be justified in light of the fact that Donabedian later

³ Cf. Paul Z. Bedoukian, *Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia* (London, 1979), p. 12.

⁴ *idem*, p. 7.

⁵ Cf. Levon A. Saryan, "Of Forgeries and Fantasies: Two Controversial Armenian Coins," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Ser. I, Vol. XIII (March 1987), No. 1, pp. 2-6; *Armenian Review*, Vol. 40 (Fall 1987), No. 3, pp. 27-32.

⁶ See Vartan Matiossian, "Who was Zariadres? Some Notes On An Artaxiad Coin," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. XXI (March 1995), No. 1, pp. 17-19.

revised his views, but I have to mention that the authors once again make an attribution without offering any further reasoning or evidence to support it. Seven citations in the footnotes refer to the Aramaic boundary markers erected by Artaxias, but none of these pertain to a coin of Artaxias.

The question with respect to coinage of Tigranes I is more serious, since in this case the authors simply topple the attributions made by Bedoukian and Nercessian without offering any plausible reasoning or evidence. They consider all the coins presented by Bedoukian (CAA) and Nercessian (ACV) as coins of Tigranes I to be, in fact, coins of Tigranes II very clearly dated. Leaving aside the question of whether symbols or monograms on the coins actually represent dates, which is by no means universally accepted, it is nevertheless incumbent upon the authors to introduce at this point some evidence to substantiate this statement.

The authors do raise here some issues with respect to specific coins attributed by earlier scholars to Tigranes I. One can only be confused by their reassignment of the Antioch coin kept in the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris, attributed to Tigranes III by Babelon and to Tigranes I by Seyrig, as a coin issued by a king of Sophene. The identity and time of this assumed king of Sophene go without mention. Incidentally, the above-mentioned coin bears on its reverse the legend *Basileos Tigranoy*, which they quote. Therefore, they should have proved first that the coin did not belong either to Tigranes III or Tigranes I, and second, that a king of Sophene called Tigranes actually existed. Unless, of course, they wanted to suggest that Tigranes the Younger, the third son of Tigranes the Great, was able to issue a coin in the short time between the treaty of Pompey and Tigranes (autumn of 66 B.C.), which named him king of Sophene, and his own imprisonment by the Roman general after a new complot against his father (ca. winter of 66-65). This is an hypothesis which could be pushed once it is *really* proved that the Antioch coin does not belong either to Tigranes III or to Tigranes I; numismatists have the last word here.

But the most disturbing portion of this short chapter is a claim that the first Armenian kings "did not strike coins, neither in silver nor bronze." The pertinent footnote (number 8) reads as follows: "Many numismatists from the Armenian Diaspora tried to attribute issues to the first Kings of Armenia. By this way they wanted to demonstrate the precedence or the simultaneity of the Armenian Coinage on other coinages. This desperate research may be understood, considering the History of the Armenian people and the need for a collective identity. All the modern and recent studies prove that the first Kings did not strike coins before Tigranes."

I think a forensic study of this paragraph is in order:

— "Many numismatists from the Armenian Diaspora tried to attribute issues to the first Kings of Armenia. By this way they wanted to demonstrate the precedence or the simultaneity of the Armenian Coinage on other coinages."

From this statement one should infer that Bedoukian, Nercessian, Saryan, and others (not to mention the late Khatchatour Mousheghian himself, whose publications generally accepted the attributions put forward by Bedoukian) have a hidden agenda: such a search would have validated the antiquity of the Armenian coinage. However, is it so important to advance the beginnings of the Armenian Kingdom coinage to Artaxias I? Would it have given precedence or superiority over other kingdoms, from a

modern point of view? Clearly, to think in these terms about numismatists in the Diaspora or Armenian numismatists generally seems, to say the least, scornful.

— "This desperate research may be understood, considering the History of the Armenian people and the need for a collective identity."

What is the meaning of desperate research? The fact that non-Armenian authorities have also recognized the quality of the work done by Diasporan Armenian researchers shows their intrinsic scholarly value. Ancient Armenian numismatics does not, in itself, have a political aim. It is not pursued, for example, out of a concern similar to the Turkish or Azeri campaigns to falsify history. Rather, numismatics helps to strengthen and illuminate the evidence that is already evident in historical sources and, sometimes, to break new paths into historical research. I think there are many examples of this assertion, such as, for instance, the attribution of a coin to the king Morphilig of Sophene,⁷ who, until recent times, was just a phantasmagoric apparition in Movses Khorenatsi's *History of Armenia*.

What is the sense of studying the coins of, say, Tigranes the Great? To show that once, for a brief period, Armenians had an empire? But on this matter there is no serious question, since it has already been clearly attested by Roman writers of that era. Have the Diasporan authors ever written or seriously claimed that the antiquity of Armenian coinage is central to Armenian collective identity?

To be fair, it would be more understandable to attribute such charges to the scholarship of the former Soviet Armenia and even now the Republic of Armenia, where in certain cases an ethnocentric approach to the study of ancient history can be detected. This is not the place to discuss this issue,⁸ but it is a pity to see a scholarly book marred by such groundless statements.

— "All the modern and recent studies prove that the first Kings did not strike coins before Tigranes."

This statement may be the most puzzling of all, since there is no indication whatsoever of which modern and recent studies they are referring to.

To conclude, it is disappointing that Depeyrot and Mousheghian, in their very cursory look at the coinage of Sophene and Commagene, provide us with many disturbing statements of which not even one is actually thought-provoking.

Vartan Matiossian

⁷ See Paul Z. Bedoukian, *Coinage of the Armenian Kingdoms of Sophene and Commagene* (Los Angeles, 1985), pp. 14-15.

⁸ This point has been fairly discussed (with some misjudgments, nevertheless) by the American archaeologist Philip L. Kohl. See Philip Kohl and Clare Fawcett (eds.), *Nationalism, Politics, and the Practice of Archaeology*. London, 1995, especially pp. 155-158. For a case of scholarship unfortunately (because it does have some good points) tainted with ethnocentric approach and related to our subject, see historian Levon Shahinyan's book, *Hayastane yev aradjin Arshakuni nere* (Yerevan, 1993). Here, the author tries to resurrect the long-rejected view that an Artaxiad dynasty never existed, that the Armenian Arsacids started in the mid-second century B.C. with a king called Vagharshak who issued coins, etcetera. On the last point, see my article in *Armenian* ("About the Coins Attributed to the Armenian King Vagharshak," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. XXIV (June 1998), No. 2, pp. 25-26).

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Series I

Vol. XXVI, No. 2

June 2000

A TRIBUTE TO DR. PAUL Z. BEDOUKIAN

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ԱՐԵՆԷ Պ. ՊՏՈՒԿԵԱՆԻՆ

The Armenian numismatic Society has over the years appreciated and learned from the dedicated service that Dr. Bedoukian has rendered to the numismatic world. He has authored many publications and books about Armenian ancient and medieval coins, but his book on Cilician Armenian coins has become a classic, and the standard for all numismatists. His experience became from his true love for his Armenian heritage and it's coins.

By profession Dr. Bedoukian is a chemist, from where he learned exact science in collecting and attributing of Armenian coins. He traveled the world and purchased every coin that he could and those he could not purchase, he made aluminum foil imprints of, for later studies. This entailed thousands of Armenian coins. His collection of Armenian coins is perhaps one of the most extensive in the world.

The Armenian Numismatic Society has been privileged to have associated with him in the past years, and published some of his publications, sponsoring and selling them, and honoring him on several occasions.

Now in the twilight of his years, and his illness, the ArmNS wishes to honor him with a gold and silver medal, having his image on the reverse, and with the ArmNS seal on the obverse. The whole numismatic world should be participants, in this endeavor of honoring such a great numismatist and gentleman, Dr. Paul Z. Bedoukian.

Luther Eskijian, President

Տարիներու ընթացքին Հայ Դրամագիտական Ընկերակցութիւնը գնահատած է Դոկտ. Պտուկեանի գործունէութիւնը և օգտուած՝ իր նուիրեալ աշխատանքէն, զոր ինք ընծայած է դրամագիտական համայնքին: Ան հեղինակած է բազմաթիւ աշխատութիւններ հին ու միջնադարեան Հայ դրամներու մասին: Իր Կիլիկեան Հայաստանի դրամներուն վերաբերեալ դասական գիրքը վերածուած է բոլոր դրամագէտներու ուղեցոյցին: Իր փորձառութիւնը արդիւնք էր իր Հայ ժառանգութեան ու անոր դրամներուն հանդէպ իր ունեցած սիրոյն:

Դոկտ. Պտուկեանի մասնագիտութիւնը եղած է քիմիաբանութիւնը, ուրկից ան ստրկած է գիտական ձեռով դրամները հաւաքելն ու վերադրելը: Ան շրջցած է աշխարհի շուրջ կողմը և գնած՝ բոլոր դրամները զոր կրնար գտնել: Ատոնց որ չէր կրնար գտնել, ալիմիսիոնմէ նմանահանութիւնները պատրաստած է ապագայ ուսումնասիրութեան համար: Այս ընդգրկած է հազարաւոր դրամներ: Իր հալածական դրամներու ժողովածուն կրնայ հանդիսանալ աշխարհի ամենէն ճոխ հաւաքածոնեւին մին:

Վերջին տասնամեակներու ընթացքին Հայ Դրամագիտական Ընկերակցութեան համար մենաշնորհ մըն էր ըլլալ իրեն պաշտօնակից, հրատարակել իր երկերէն ոմանք, հանրութեան ընծայել զանոնք երբ հարկ էր, ու մեծարել զինք քանի մը անգամ:

Հիմա իր կենքի վերջուլոյսի և հիւանդութեան պահին, Հայ Դրամագիտական Ընկերակցութիւնը կը փափարէր պատուել զինք կոխելով ոսկէ ու արծաթէ մեդալ, ուր երեսին վրայ պիտի պատկերուի կազմակերպութեան կնիքը, ետին՝ իր դիմանկարը: Ամբողջ դրամագիտական համայնքը մասնակից պէտք է ըլլայ պատուելու Մեծ դրամագէտ Դոկտ. Զարեհ Պ. Պտուկեանին:

Լուսթեր Էսքիյան, Նախագահ

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BEDOUKIAN DONATES HIS COIN COLLECTION TO ARMENIAN LIBRARY AND MUSEUM OF AMERICA

During a lifetime devoted to studying and collecting coins, Dr. Paul Z. Bedoukian almost single-handedly created the field of Armenian numismatics.

Now, in a generous gesture that will preserve his collection and make it permanently accessible to the public, Dr. Bedoukian and his family have donated this magnificent treasure to the Armenian Library and Museum of America, in Watertown Massachusetts.

The Bedoukian collection, totaling over 4,300 coins in all, represents a major addition to ALMA's rich holdings of artifacts and resources relating to Armenians and Armenian history and culture. It encompasses coins struck in Greek and Latin relating to the earliest periods of Armenia's recorded history, coins issued by Armenian emperors, kings, and rulers in various periods of history, as well as a rich selection of commemorative medals which illuminate personalities and events of interest.

"We are tremendously indebted to the Bedoukian family for this most generous donation," said ALMA President, Dr. Paul Barsam. "It represents the finest collection of Armenian coins in the diaspora."

ALMA curator Gary Lind-Sinanian noted that Dr. Bedoukian is a foremost "altruistic" collector of Armenian items, or in other words someone who amasses objects not for personal gain or gratification, but to preserve and promote Armenian culture. In making this donation, Dr. Bedoukian, along with his wife Victoria and son, Dr. Robert Bedoukian, are assured that the collection will remain intact and preserved as a distinct entity.

Currently residing in Connecticut, Dr. Bedoukian is an international authority on perfume chemistry and the author of the widely acknowledged reference work, *Perfumery and Flavoring Synthetics*, which has been issued in many editions. He has served as a consultant to major American and European companies and is the recipient of many awards in his field; for example in 1980 he was elected honorary member of the Society of Flavor Chemists in recognition of his many contributions.

Paul Zareh Bedoukian was born in 1912 in the ancient city of Sebastia, now Sivas, in Asia Minor. During the Armenian Genocide of 1915, he lost his father, a sister, and a brother, and subsequently managed to flee to Bulgaria with his mother, two sisters and an older brother.

He attended the Armenian Mesrobian College in Sophia and, upon graduation, immigrated to Canada with his family. There he attended McGill University in Montreal, receiving a degree in Chemical Engineering in 1936 and a doctorate in Organic Chemistry in 1942. He married Victoria Hagopian and in 1945 moved to New York.

Worlds Foremost Armenian Numismatist

Aside for his achievements as a chemist, Dr. Bedoukian is the world's foremost authority on Armenian numismatics. His first book on this subject, *Coinage of Cilician Armenia*, published in 1962, sparked international interest in the subject and led to the systematized study of Armenian coins. Since then he has written a large number of books, articles, and pamphlets on various aspects of Armenian numismatics. His book *Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia* was published by the Royal Numismatic Society of London in 1978, and in 1985 he wrote *Coinage of the Armenian Kingdoms of Sophene and Commagene*.

Dr. Bedoukian's research in Armenian numismatics has brought him international recognition. In 1957 he was elected a Fellow of the American Numismatic Society, and in 1963 he was named a Fellow in both Royal Numismatic Society of England and the Société Française de Numismatique.

The Bedoukian collection provides a unique insight into the history of the Armenian people, dating back to pre-Christian times and including rare Commagene/Sophene issues, as well as drachms and tetradrachms of Tigranes the Great, who established an Armenian empire extending from the Caspian to the Mediterranean Sea in the first century BC. One very rare Roman coin shows the Emperor Germanicus crowning Artaxias III as king of Armenia, and a number of gold, silver, and copper coins dating from the Roman period depict the Armenian crown, arms, and soldiers.

Many Byzantine coins were issued by emperors of Armenian descent. Later, the Crusaders, who came to the Middle East to recapture Jerusalem, had close ties with the local Armenian nobility and their coinage is of great interest. The Bedoukian collection is particularly rich in the Armenian language coinage of the Cilician Armenian kings of the 11th to 14th century.

Finally, the collection includes a number of medals struck in Europe, beginning in the 17th and 18th centuries and continuing into modern times. These range from Armenian gold marriage medals issued in Holland in the mid 18th century, to a 1908 brass medal depicting the Constantinople Armenian patriarch Matteos Izmirlian, to modern and contemporary medals.

To round out the collection, the Bedoukian family has also donated to ALMA Dr. Bedoukian's most valuable research library, consisting of basic reference works in several languages dealing with Armenian history and culture.

Earlier the Bedoukian family donated to ALMA invaluable collections of early printed books, ceramics, metalworks, textiles, and rugs. In recognition of the family's generosity, the main gallery at ALMA has been named "Bedoukian Hall."

Next fall, a major exhibit at ALMA will be devoted to Dr. Bedoukian and his collections, thus providing an opportunity for the public to view a selection of the beautiful and interesting objects so carefully amassed during his lifetime of by this major connoisseur of Armenian artifacts.

Armenian Library and Museum of America

ANNOUNCEMENT

Our next issue of *Armenian Numismatic Journal* will be a joint number, Vol. XXVI (September-December 2000), Nos. 3-4. It will include our paper on the "Silver Coins of Tigranes II of Armenia."

LATEST NEWS

Yerevan, Historical Museum of Armenia: Henry Sarkissian has been paralyzed with a stroke. He has been released from his curatorial position and is on medical leave.

LETTERS AND E-MAILS TO THE EDITOR

Let me take this opportunity to thank you for sending a copy of your newly published book *Armenian Numismatic Studies*. It is a fine publication that represents a lifetime of work. It is attractively laid out and is nicely prepared and produced.

Levon A. Saryan
Greenfield, WI

ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

- 6 ABAKA. Haykakan ts'eghaspanut'iwnë hishatakogh metalneru ts'uts'adrut'iwn Miluak'ii mēj [Exhibit of Armenian Genocide Medals in Milwaukee] - Հայկական ցեղասպանութիւնը յիշատակող մետաղներու ցուցադրութիւն Միլուաքիի մէջ. *Abaka*, Vol. XXIV (23 August 1999), No. 1199, p. 6. In Armenian.
See the abstract of No. 12.
- 7 AIM. Rewarding Service and Valor, *Armenian International Magazine*, Vol. XI (January 2000), No. 1, p. 75, illus.
The following orders and medals of Armenian Republic are illustrated and discussed: Military Cross, St. Mesrop Mashtots'; medals, Bravery, Military Service, Anania Shirakats'i.
Հայաստանի Հանրապետութեան հետեւեալ շքանշաններն ու մեդալները պատկերուած ու քննարկուած են-, Մարտական խաչ, Ս. Մեսրոպ Մաշտոց. Արիւթեան, Մարտական Ծառայութեան և Անանիա Շիրակացիի մեդալներ:
- 8 ALMA. Bedoukian Coins Enrich ALMA's Collection - Տօբթ. Փօլ Պտուկեանի նուէրը Ուոթըրթաունի թանգարանին. *Asbarez*, Vol. XCII (5 February 2000), No. 11,162, p. 4, illus. and (19 February 2000), No. 11,172, p. 7, respectively. In English and Armenian.
The Bedoukian numismatic collection donation to Armenian Library and Museum of America is announced.
Պտուկեանի դրամադիտական հաւաքածոյին Ամերիկայի Հայ Գրադարանին և Թանգարանին նուիրուիլը հայտարարուած է:
- 9 ALMA. Bedoukian Coins Enrich ALMA's Resources. *Nor Gyank*, Vol. XXII (3 February 2000), pp. 24 and 26, illus.
See abstract of No. 8.
- 10 ALMA. Bedoukian Donates His Coin Collection to Enrich ALMA's Resources. *Armenian Observer*, Vol. XXX (23 February 2000), No. 16, p. 4, illus.
See abstract of No. 8.
- 11 HAIRENIK. Haykakan ts'eghaspanut'ian patmut'ian nuiruats ts'uts'ahandēs mē k'arzhanaan bardzraguyn mrt's'anakin [An Exhibition Dedicated to the History of Armenian Genocide Receives the Highest Award] - Հայկական ցեղասպանութեան պատմութեան նուիրուած ցուցահանդէս մը կարժանանայ բարձրագոյն մրցանակին. *Hairenik*, Vol. XC (5 June 1999), No. 44,624, p. 10. In Armenian.
See the abstract of No. 12.
- 12 HAJINIAN, Charles A. Armenian Genocide Exhibit Wins Best-in-Show Award, by Charles A. Hajinian. *Armenian Mirror-Spectator*, Vol. LXIX (24 April 1999), No. 41, p. 8; *Armenian Reporter Int'l*, Vol. XXXII (24 April 1999), No. 30, p. 12; *Armenian Weekly*, (19 June 1999), p. 5.
On 10 April 1999, Levon Saryan's exhibit of commemorative medals and pins to mark the 1915 Armenian genocide received the "Best-in-Show" award from the Milwaukee South Shore Coin Club. YTN
10 Ապրիլ 1999-ին, Լևոն Սարեանի 1915-ի ցեղասպանութիւնը յիշատակող մեդալներու և կրծքանշաններու ցուցահանդէսը ստացաւ "Best-in-Show" մրցանակը Milwaukee South Shore Coin Club-էն:

A NEWLY DISCOVERED COIN OF TIGRANES I

PLATE II

Y. T. NERCESSIAN

Since the publication of author's last paper¹ on the coins of Tigranes I, O. Tekin² has also joined the ranks of R. D. Sullivan³ and Clive Foss⁴ who find "no firm evidence that Tigranes I (123-96 B.C.) reigned at all."

At the risk of being repetitious, let us review the main types of copper coins attributed to Tigranes I.

Coins of Tigranes I (123-96 B.C.)

1. Standing figure. Two chalci.

Obv.: Head of Tigranes left, clean shaven and wearing four-pointed Armenian tiara. A diadem knotted at the back encircles the head and falls downward. Drapes cover the neck. The tiara is adorned with an eight-rayed star.

Rev.: Standing figure to right, wearing tiara, tunic descending to his knees; left hand holds an eagle and right hand a long spear or scepter. Legend to left upward BACIAEΩC / MEΓAΛOY; to r. upward TITPANOY / ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝOC.

Data: Æ 18 mm, 5.12 g. (CAA 5, ACV 20) PB coll.

2a. Zeus Nicephorus. Two chalci.

Obv.: Similar to No. 1.

Rev.: Zeus Nicephorus seated to left on a throne, with wreath in right hand, and resting left hand on scepter. Legend to right downward BACIAEΩC; to left downward TITPANOY. In left field letter Λ. Illegible inscription above and below.

Data: Æ 18 mm, 4.27 g. (CAA 4, ACV 22) BM coll.

2b. Zeus Nicephorus. Four chalci.

Obv.: Similar to No. 1, the king facing left, but he is wearing a **five-pointed** Armenian tiara.

Rev.: Similar to No. 2a. Legend to right downward BACIAEΩY; to left downward TITPANOY; below to right ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝOC. No field marks.

Data: Æ 19 mm, 7.65 g. AB coll.

¹ P. Z. Bedoukian, *Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia* (London, 1978), pp. 46-47, Nos. 3-6, pl. 1; Y. T. Nercessian, "An Unpublished Coin of Tigranes I," *Armenian Numismatic Studies* (Los Angeles, 2000), pp. 1-11, pl. 1; reprinted from *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. XVII (June 1991), No. 2, pp. 13-21.

² O. Tekin, "The Coins from Üçtepe with a Problematic Emission of Tigranes the Younger," *Epigraphica Anatolica*, Vol. 20 (1992), pp. 43-54.

³ Richard D. Sullivan, "Diadochic Coinage in Commagene After Tigranes the Great," *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. VII, Vol. XIII (1973), pp. 18-39.

⁴ Clive Foss, "The Coinage of Tigranes the Great: Problems, Suggestions and a New Find," *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. 146 (1986), pp. 19-66.

Heretofore the legend of Nicephorus type coins examined has been based upon specimen 2a. Unfortunately, the inscription on this coin is not clear enough to read a definitive legend. A detailed examination of the reverse side demonstrates clear inscriptions on the left and right sides of the figure. Traces of incomplete or possible inscriptions can be seen above and below. Definitely, a legend with two words on the right side and two words on the left side is not visible. One may conclude that this legend was constructed or assumed based on the legends of specimens 1, 3, and 4. This writer does not exclude the possibility that the actual inscribed or attributed legend of this coin is correct. Unfortunately, until now, we have not been able to locate a coin which could offer more information on this subject. Coin 2b seems to be the best we can do at this time.

Coin No. 2b. sheds more light on this type of coin. The Greek inscription on the right, below and on the left (U-shaped) can be read very clearly on coin No. 2b. There is no trace of any kind of legend above. If there is supposed to be an inscription above, either it is not struck or left off the flan.

The significance of the five-pointed tiara, worn by King Tigranes, is discussed in detail later.

3. Nike with wreath. Two chalci.
 Obv.: Similar to No. 1. Border of dots.
 Rev.: Nike standing right, wreath in left hand, and right hand raised upright. Legend to left upward ΒΑCΙΑΕΩC / ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ; to right upward ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ / ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟC. In field to left M and to right A.
 Data: Æ 19 mm, 5.00 g. (CAA 6, ACV 23) BN coll.
4. Victory with palm-branch. Four chalci.
 Obv.: Similar to No. 1. Border of dots.
 Rev.: Victory standing r., wings open and pointed downward; r. arm outstretched holding palm-branch vertically. Legend to l. upward ΒΑCΙΑΕΩC/ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ; to r. upward ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ / ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟC. Underneath r. arm letters AA one above the other.
 Data: Æ 18 mm, 6.14 g. (ACV 24) YN coll.
5. Tree or branch. One chalcus.
 Obv.: Similar to No. 1. Countermarked with APK letters.⁵
 Rev.: A tree or branch between legends as before. Legend to left upward ΒΑCΙΑΕΩC / ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ; to right upward ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ / [ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟC]. To left of tree letter I and to right ς.
 Data: Æ 18 mm, 2.50 g. (CAA 3, ACV 26) BN coll.

⁵ Tekin, in his article "The Coins from Üçtepe with a Problematic Emission of Tigranes the Younger," describes five Armenian coins countermarked "APK." These coins were found during the excavations carried out at Üçtepe mound, located approximately 50 kms southeast of Diyarbakir. Twenty-three coins were found during the years 1988-1991. Eighteen of the coins are Greek Imperials and Roman coins. Of the 23 pieces found at the excavations, the earliest ones are assigned by Tekin to Tigranes the Younger. The other 18 pieces found at the excavations are Roman coins, dated 1st to 4th century A.D. Although all 23 coins found are catalogued, note that only the five Armenian coppers are discussed in the paper. On the Armenian coins published by Tekin the countermarks were struck 1) in front of the head, 2) behind the head, 3) behind the head, 4) behind the head, 5) in front of the head. Only coins 2 to 5 are illustrated. The countermarks on coins 2 to 4 were struck horizontally; on coins 1 and 5, struck at 10-11 o'clock, at the left side, in front of Tigranes' face and slanted.

Reasons of Attribution to Tigranes I

Coins attributed to Tigranes I are completely different iconographically from other coins of the Artaxiad dynasty of Armenia. In 1955, H. Seyrig described his famous Nisibis hoard of 715 copper coins. Six hundred twenty-four of these were attributed to various kings ruled during a period encompassing 147 to 31 B.C., most of them ruling close to the end of this period. Eleven copper coins from this hoard that interest us are of the type which belong to Tigranes I. There are numerous fundamental reasons to recognize and attribute coins of this style to Tigranes I. The arguments of H. Seyrig, P. Bedoukian,⁶ and the writer are synthesized and offered below:

I. In attributing the coins of Tigranes I, H. Seyrig⁷ was the first who assigned them to a senior Tigranes, a predecessor of Tigranes the Great and probably his father.

II. Tigranes I ruled from 123 to 96 B.C. and Tigranes II the Great, 95 to 56 B.C. The coins Seyrig described overlap both regnal periods. Greek letters inscribed on these coins (ΙϚ=16, Α=30, ΜΑ=41) were assumed by Seyrig to designate regnal years. Therefore, Seyrig assigned them to Tigranes the Great who had the longest regnal period, even though it was not exactly 41 years (95-56=39 or 95-55=40 as dated by some historians). Numismatist G. MacDonald⁸ has studied the copper coins of Tigranes the Great and the letters on the coins. His conclusion is that the letters represent "obviously a magistrate's name."

III. Seyrig points out the different styling of these coins compared with known coins of Tigranes the Great. The differences between these two coin categories are such that there seems to be no justification to assign these coins to Tigranes the Great.

IV. On the coins of Tigranes I the king's bust is to left, similar to the coins of Parthia, whereas on the coins of Tigranes the Great it is to right. During the period of Tigranes I Armenia had very close cultural ties with Parthia, whereas Tigranes the Great was a mortal enemy of Parthia. Tigranes the Great not only crushed the Parthian army on the battlefield, but also stripped them of the title of "King of Kings" and a huge parcel of land populated by Armenians. Tigranes the Great with his bust to right, similar to Hellenistic and Roman coins, symbolized a western mentality.

V. The legends on copper coins of Tigranes I read:

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩC / ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ // ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ / ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟC (Nos. 1, 3, 4)

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩC / ? // ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ / ? (No. 2a)

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΥ // ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ // ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟC (No. 2b)

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩC / ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ // ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ / [ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟC] (No. 5)

On coins of Tigranes the Great no such inscription or title is found. The above legends and epigraphy are so radically different that this alone in itself should be a complete and accurate guide that these coins should be assigned to a different king who ruled before Tigranes the Great.

VI. At least 50 examples of copper coins of Tigranes I type are known, and more than 1000 examples of Tigranes II type. The ratio of these two types is 1:20. If we accept that 11, 16, 30, and 41 are regnal dates, then the coins must have been issued during various phases

⁶ Paul Z. Bedoukian, "A Classification of the Coins of the Artaxiad Dynasty of Armenia," *ANS Museum Notes*, Vol. XIV (1968), pp. 41-66, pls. IX-XI; also in *Selected Numismatic Studies* (Los Angeles, 1981), pp. 111-141.

⁷ Henri Seyrig, "Trésor Monétaires de Nisibe," *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. V, Vol. XVII (1955), pp. 87-88, 111-128, pl. I, Nos. 1-5, A-E.

⁸ G. MacDonald, "The Coinage of Tigranes I," *Numismatic Chronicle*, Series IV, Vol. II (1902), pp. 193-201.

of his life span as well as close to the end of his life. If the Armenian coins of the Nisibis hoard belonged to Tigranes the Great, then it should have included a minimum of 200 examples of coin types assigned to Tigranes the Great. Not even a single specimen of the Tigranes II type was present in the hoard.

The situation is the same with the result of Armenian coins found during the Üçtepe excavations.⁹ Also here, there is not a single coin ascribed to Tigranes the Great, but only 5 coins of the type of Tigranes I, countermarked APK and a tree depicted on the reverses.

VII. One of the characteristic features of our newly discovered specimen (coin No. 2b) is the five peaks of the tiara. This could be a coin issued during the latter period of his rule. This is very strong evidence that during the regnal period of Tigranes I the coinage design of the Artaxiad dynasty was in a formative state. The five peaks of this coins perhaps may have served as a model to Tigranes the Great and all other kings succeeding him.

Of course, some people could insist on the opposite, that this is an argument that the coins given to Tigranes I should be assigned to Tigranes the Great since the newly found coin has five peaks similar to the rest of Tigranes the Great coins. How then would they explain the fact that hitherto on all the coins given to Tigranes the Great the Greek legends with the title of Tigranes I, which constitute the core element of the identification and attribution to Tigranes I, are absent. Second, if the 11, 16, 30, and 41 are regnal years, how is it that at the end of regnal period a coin having 41 not only has the bust facing left but has also four peaks instead of five on the tiara?

VIII. In addition to the above mentioned arguments, P. Bedoukian catalogued a hoard of copper coins of Tigranes the Great, containing 133 pieces, based on aluminum foil rubbings of this hoard sent to Bedoukian by this author.¹⁰ Also, the author catalogued two hoards¹¹ belonging to Tigranes the Great, containing 75 and 50 pieces of examples of copper coins. None of these three hoards contained even a single example of the Tigranes I coin type.

If the result of a discussion is to be presented as a contribution to the science of numismatics, not imaginary and not hypothetical, it must be based on genuine and not altered data. A numismatist should be able to examine an actual coin and from the same source extract unbiased data.

Based on iconography, style, fabric, and legend, the series of copper coins in question (Nos. 1, 2a, 2b, 3, 4, and 5) can be assigned only to King Tigranes I (123-96 B.C.) of the Artaxiad dynasty of Armenia. Tigranes I struck coins with the head of king to left and the tiara with four points. On a newly discovered coin (No. 2b) the tiara is five-pointed. This is a powerful evidence that during the reign of Tigranes I the design of Armenian coinage was in a formative state. Originally, it had four points and evolved into a tiara with five points.¹²

⁹ Diyarbakir (Tigranakerd in modern Armenian) is located approximately 150 kms northwest of Nisibis. In Nisibis the famous hoard described by H. Seyrig was found. Not very far from Nisibis, approximately 100 kms northwest is Üçtepe where at the excavation site five pieces of copper coins of Tigranes I type were found. For additional information see above, note 5.

¹⁰ Paul Z. Bedoukian, *A Hoard of Copper Coins of Tigranes the Great and a Hoard of Artaxiad Coins* (Los Angeles, 1991), 30 pp., 2 pls.

¹¹ Y. T. Nercessian, "A Hoard of Copper Coins of Tigranes II," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. XXI (March 1995), No. 1, pp. 3-14, pl. I; "A Hoard of 50 Coppers of Tigranes II," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. XXI (March 1995), No. 1, pp. 15-16; also in *Armenian Numismatic Studies* (Los Angeles, 2000), pp. 55-72, 92-94, pls. 24-25.

¹² Read during the October 2, 1999 meeting of the Armenian Numismatic Society in Pico Rivera, California.

ՏԻԳՐԱՆ Ա-Ի ՎԵՐՋԵՐՍ ԶԱՅՏՆԱԲԵՐՈՒԱԾ ԴՐԱՄԸ

Վերջերս Օ. Թեքին ևս միացաւ դրամագէտներ՝ Բ. Դ. Սուլլիվանի և Կ. Ֆոսի շարքերուն, որոնք հրատարակեցին երկաթաշունչ յօդուածներ, ուր որեւէ ապացոյց չեն գտներ, թէ Տիգրան Ա (123-96 Ն.Ք.) երեք իշխեց Արտաշէսեան հարստութեան գահին վրայ:

Արտաշէսեան հարստութեան դրամները ձևաւորման վիճակի մէջ էին մինչև Տիգրան Մեծ: Այս կրնայ բացատրել, թէ ինչու Տիգրան Ա իր դրամներու մեծամասնութեան վրայ ունի չորս ժանիքով խոյր մը, ուժ ճառագայթով աստղ մը, ու տիրակալը ուղղուած է դէպի ձախ:

Մինչև հիմա Տիգրան Ա-ի վերագրուած դրամներու ցուցակագրութիւնը կը պարունակէ հետեւեալները. 1) Կանգնած անձ, 2ա) Արամազդ, 3) Թաղթանակը պսակ բռնած, 4) Թաղթանակը արմաւենիի ճիւղ բռնած, 5) Մտա: Ասոնց վրայ պէտք է աւելցնել նորայայտ դրամը՝

2բ. Արամազդ, չորս քաղկոս:

Ակողմ. Տիգրանի կիսանդրին դէպի ձախ, մաքուր ածիւրած և գլխուն հիմք արածայր գագաթներով հայկական խոյրը, ուր մէջտեղը զարդարուած է ուժ ճառագայթէ աստղով մը: Ապարօշը շանգուցուած է գլխուն ետին և ծայրերը ազատ ուսն ի վար կ'իջնեն: Թագի ետին կայ վզկալը:

Բեկողմ. Արամազդը բազմած գահին վրայ, դէպի ձախ, աջ ձեռքով բռնած է պսակ մը, իսկ ձախ ձեռքը կը հանգչի նիզակի մը վրան: Թունատառ խորագրութիւնը (Ս ձևը ստացած) աջին դէպի վար՝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, ձախին դէպի վար՝ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ, ներքեւը դէպի աջ՝ ΦΙΛΕΛΑΗΝΟΣ (Արքայ Տիգրանի յուճաւտի):

Տուեալ. ՊՂ 19 մՄ, 7.65 գ.

ԱՊ

Ցարդ այս պատկերատիպով դրամի հրատարակուած խորագրութիւնը հիմնուած է թիւ 2ա նմոշի ուսումնասիրութեան վրայ: Սակայն այս պղնձեայ դրամին յունատառ արձանագրութիւնները պէտք եղածին չափ յստակ չեն: Դրամին ետևի կողմին մանրագննին քննութիւնը ցոյց կու տայ ղիւրընթերցելի խորագրութիւններ ալին ու ձախին: Նաև կը նշմարուին անկատար կամ արնընթերցելի արձանագրութեանց հետքերը վերևն ու ներքեւը: Քննուած բոլոր դրամներու խորագրութիւնները թէ ալին և թէ ձախին ցոյց կու տան մէկ բառով խորագրութիւն:

Թիւ 2բ նորայայտ ու անտիպ դրամը յաւելեալ լոյս կը սփռէ այս տիպի դրամի խորագրութեան վրայ: Դրամին վրայի յունատառ խորագրութիւնը շատ յստակ կարելի է ընթերցանել ալին, վարը ու ձախին: Եթէ խորագրութիւն մը պէտք է ըլլայ վերը՝ հետքն անգամ չիկայ, կամ չէ դրոշմուած դրամին վրայ, կամ ալ մետաղէն դուրս մնացած է: Դրամին վրայ դաշտի նշանագիր չիկայ:

Տիգրան Ա-ի դրամներու ճանաչման և վերագրութեան ուղղութեամբ կան բազմաթիւ հիմնաւորումներ:

ա. Հ. Սէյրիդ առանց այլևայլի այս տիպի դրամները վերագրեց «տարեց» Տիգրանի մը, Տիգրան Մեծի նախնիի մը, թերեւս ալ իր հօրը:

բ. Սէյրիդ հարկադրուած զանոնք տուաւ Տիգրան Մեծին, քանի որ միայն Տիգրան Մեծ ունէր ամենէն երկար գահակալութեան շրջան մը:

գ. Սէյրիդ նաև կը շեշտէ, թէ այս տիպի դրամներուն ոճը Տիգրան Մեծի դրամներէն այնքան տարբերութիւն ունի, որ ինք իրաւունք չունի զանոնք Տիգրան Մեծի յատկացնելու:

դ. Տիգրան Ա-ի դրամներուն վրայ արքայի կիսանդրին ձախ դարձած է պարթևներու դրամներու նման, մինչդեռ Տիգրան Մեծի դրամներուն վրայ՝ աջ: Տիգրան Ա-ի ժամանակ

Հայաստան մշակութային սերտ կապեր ունէր Պարթևաստանի հետ, իսկ Տիգրան Մեծ պարթևներու մահացու թշնամի էր:

ե. Տիգրան Ա-ի բոլոր պղնձեայ դրամներուն վրայի յունաստառ խորագրութիւններն են-

BACIAEΩC MEΓAΛOY TTPANOY ΦΙΛEAAHNOC
BACIAEΩC / ? // TTPANOY / ?
BACIAEΩC MEΓAΛOY TTPANOY [ΦΙΛEAAHNOC]
BACIAEΩY TTPANOY ΦΙΛEAAHNOC

Տիգրան Մեծի բոլոր դրամներուն վրայ երբեք նման արձանագրութիւն մը կամ տիտղոս մը չէ երևցած: Այս մէկ ուշագրաւ կէտը ինքնին կատարեալ ուղեցոյց պէտք է ըլլայ, թէ դրամները պէտք է տրուին Կ'ՅՍ Տիգրան թագաւորի մը, իշխած է Տիգրան Մեծէն առաջ:

զ. Տիգրան Մեծէն մեզի ծանօթ և ընդունուած դրամներէն որեւէ մի օրինակ չէ գտնուած Մէլլրիդի, Թէքիի, Պտուկեանի և Ներսէսեանի նկարագրած դրամագիտներուն մէջ:

է. Մեր նորայայտ նմոշըն (Թիւ 2թ) այլ մէկ յատկանշական կէտը՝ հինգ ժանիքներ ունենալն է: Հինգ ժանիքով զարտողութիւնը Տիգրան Ա-ի իշխանութեան վերջին շրջանին թողարկուած դրամներէն կրնայ ըլլալ: Այս զօրաւոր փաստ մըն է, թէ Արտաշէսեան հարստութեան դրամները Տիգրան Ա-ի թագաւորութեան շրջանին ձևաւորման շրջանի մը մէջ էին, որով հինգ ժանիքներով ոճը օրինակ ծառայած են Տիգրան Մեծի և յաջորդող Արտաշէսեան բոլոր արքաներու դրամներուն:

ը. Վերոյիշեալ պատճառաբանութիւններէ անկախ, Զ. Պտուկեան և ստորագրեալս ցուցակագրեցին Տիգրան Մեծի պղնձեայ դրամներու դրամագիտներ, բաղկացած՝ 258 կտորներէ: Այս երեք դրամագիտներուն մէջ մէկ հատ իսկ Տիգրան Ա-ի տեսակէն դրամէն չի կար:

Ուրեմն, հիմնուած խնդրոյ առարկայ դրամներու (Թիւ 1, 2ա, 2բ, 3, 4, 5) պատկերագրութենց, ոճին, կերտուածքին ու խորագրութեանց վրայ՝ կարելի է դանոնք յատկացնել մի միայն հայոց Արտաշէսեան Տիգրան Ա արքային (123-96 Ն.Ք.):

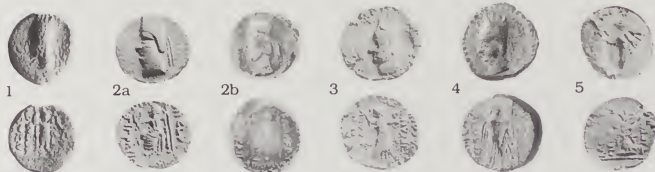
Ե. Թ. Ներսէսեան

ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

512b* CALLATAÿ, François de. *Greek and Roman Coins from the du Chastel Collection; Coin Cabinet of the Royal Library of Belgium*, by François de Callataÿ and Johan van Heesch. London: Spin, and Son Ltd., 1999, xix, 162 pp., 41 pls.

In this very attractive book, one of the finest coin collections assembled in the nineteenth century is presented. The following Roman coins relating to Armenia (Nos. 363, 632-641) are catalogued: Augustus (27 B.C.-A.D. 14), aureus; Lucius Verus (161-169), As, aureus, dupondius. They display ARMENIA CAPTA, ARMENIACVS, ARM PARTH MAX legends and Victory kneeling on a bull's back and cutting its throat with a knife, Victory, Armenia seated on ground, L. Verus seated on a platform and Armenian king Sohemus standing before platform.

Այս շքեղ գիրքին մէջ ընծայուած են ԺԹ դարուն մէջ Համախմբուած լաւագոյն հաւաքածոներէն մին: Հայաստանի վերաբերեալ հետեւեալ հոռմէական դրամները (Թիւ 363, 632-641) ցուցակագրուած են: Աւգոստոս (27 Ն.Ք.-Յ.Ք. 14), արիուս. Ղուկիոս Վերոս (161-169), խոշոր պղինձ, արիուս: Անոնք ցուց կու տան ARMENIA CAPTA, ARMENIACVS, ARM PARTH MAX արձանագրութիւնները և Յաղթանակը ծնկադր ցուլի մը կռնակին վրայ նստած և անոր կոկորդը կը կտրէ դանակով մը, Յաղթանակ, Հայաստան գետնի վրայ նստած, Ղուկիոս Վերոս նստած ամբիոնի մը վրայ և հայոց Սոհեմոս թագաւորը ամբիոնին առջև կանգնած:



Y. T. Nercessian, A Newly Discovered Coin of Tigranes I



L. A. Saryan, Hayatian 25th Anniversary Silver Medal

L. A. Saryan, Republic of Nagorno Karabagh Bravery Medal and Related Medals

HAYATIAN 25TH ANNIVERSARY SILVER MEDAL

PLATE II

L. A. SARYAN

Yervant Hayatian (1947-1999) was an Armenian numismatist from Canada who passed away on August 22, 1999, after a long battle with cancer. He specialized in the field of Armenian exnumia (medals and pins) of which he had an extensive collection. In 1996, Yervant was awarded a third-place medal and ribbon for his display of Armenian medals at the Montreal convention of the Canadian Numismatic Association. Shortly before his death, he had a silver medal struck to order celebrating 25 years of marriage to his wife Alice.

Obverse: Large numeral 25 encircled by a wreath with berries. Legends: clockwise along top edge PURE FAITH FIRM HOPE PERFECT LOVE; beneath the wreath ALICE and YERVANT/HAYATIAN/SILVER ANNIVERSARY/JUNE 15, 1999/MONTREAL, QUEBEC. A mintmark consisting of a small crown and the Armenian letters Ե.Հ appears above the L of Montreal.

Reverse: Voyageur design, depicting two canoeists paddling to right, with trees in the background and rays in the field. Legends, reading clockwise along top edge THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, and counterclockwise along bottom edge LIASSOCIATION CANADIENNE NUMISMATIQUE. The words MEMBER and MEMBRE appear below the canoe.

Fabric and Manufacture: Diameter 38 mm (1.5 inches), thickness about 2 mm. The medal was designed by Yervant Hayatian (who was professionally skilled in the field of tool and die design) and struck to order by Pressed Metal Products of Vancouver, British Columbia. Five examples were struck in proof finish silver on one troy ounce planchets for Alice Hayatian and immediate family members. An additional 105 examples in antique finish silver-plated copper (weight range of two examples 23.37-23.39 grams) were distributed to a few friends, including Luther Eskijian (President of the Armenian Numismatic Society), Yeghia Nercessian (Secretary of the Armenian Numismatic Society), the president of Canadian Numismatic Association, and Manuel Panossian. As a member of the Canadian Numismatic Association, Yervant was entitled to make use of the voyageur reverse die at no additional charge.

Yervant wrote to me that he had cherished the idea of striking a medal for several years. Initially he wished to strike a medal on the occasion of his 50th birthday but found the cost prohibitive. The idea to strike this medal came to him while reading Dr. Paul Bedoukian's article on Armenian marriage medals struck in Holland in the 18th century.¹ The mintmark was unique, Yervant wrote, but he would let the numismatic community judge if this could be considered an Armenian medal.

The tradition of striking medals on important occasions seems to have waned in our modern society. Few medals have been struck to honor human milestones, but we have Yervant to thank for this attractive effort to revive that tradition.

¹Paul Z. Bedoukian, "18th Century Armenian Medals Struck in Holland," *Selected Numismatic Studies* (Los Angeles: Armenian Numismatic Society, 1981), pp. 506-537 (in Armenian with a three-page English summary).

REPUBLIC OF NAGORNO KARABAGH BRAVERY MEDAL AND RELATED MEDALS

PLATE II

L. A. SARYAN

Very little published information is available about Armenian decorations (shkanshanner) and military or service medals (medalner), even though several types have been issued in the twentieth century by the Armenian SSR, the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Nagorno Karabagh, the Armenian Church, and by various organizations.¹ An attractive and, to the best of my knowledge, heretofore unreported bravery medal or decoration of the Republic of Nagorno Karabagh was recently obtained from a dealer in Staten Island, New York.

The decoration consists of a uniface gold-colored (possibly brass or gold-plated) circular medallion (diameter 44 mm) with red and white enameled surfaces, suspended from a tri-colored ribbon (Plate II). The medallion shows two rampant lions facing each other and confronting a central sword with point downward. A floral border frames the central device and a small cross decorates the loop. The devices and legend are finished in gold color, and the field around the central devices is finished with dark red (nearly maroon) enamel. A legend in Armenian, ԱՐԻՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ (signifying bravery), appears at the bottom on a white enamel background. The reverse side (also finished in gold-color plating) is blank except for three Armenian block capital letters ԼՂՀ (LGhH, which stands for Lernayin Gharabaghi Hanrapetoutiun or Mountainous Karabagh Republic) and a rectangular box below enclosing the English abbreviation "No" signifying number. The box is apparently retained for a serial number; this example is not numbered. It is interesting to note that the heraldic design on this medal—two lions facing a central sword similar to a cross—bears a strong resemblance to the reverse design of the two-lion silver tram coinage of Levon I and other kings of Cilician Armenia struck 800 years earlier.

The medallion is suspended with a small loop from a pentagonal piece of aluminum, 45 mm wide at its widest point. A pin is attached at the rear so that the decoration can be attached to a garment. A double ribbon consisting of thin orange and indigo (nearly black) stripes (to the left) and a wide red stripe (to the right) covers the aluminum. The colors represent the flags of Armenia and the Republic of Nagorno Karabagh.

¹ See the articles by H. Sarkissian ("Shkanshan") and M. Karapetian ("Shkanshanner SSHM") in *Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia*, Vol. 8, pp. 604-605 (Yerevan 1982) and associated color plates located between pages 608 and 609. Additional information on this topic is found in the articles "Medal," "Medalagordzoutiun," "Medalion," and "Medalner SSHM," (*Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia*, Vol. 7, pp. 372-374 (Yerevan 1981)), the first two of which are signed by H. Sarkissian. According to terminology used during the Soviet period, a decoration of the style and category described here would be referred to as a medal.

The overall dimensions of this decoration are 100 mm from top to bottom and 45 mm at its widest point. The entire piece weighs 27.33 grams.

No published literature could be located about the item described here. It is believed that the medal was created in 1993-1994 to honor specific acts of military valor by soldiers and volunteers engaged in the war of independence fought between Nagorno Karabagh and Azerbaijan. The war, which ended with a cease-fire in 1994, resulted in the de-facto independence of Nagorno Karabagh.

Information about some other medals and decorations issued in the past decade by the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Nagorno Karabagh is offered below.² The descriptions provided are based on illustrations that do not reveal all details and legends clearly. Among these medals the following issues are known:

A1. Republic of Armenia National Hero Decoration: Also known as the Hayg Nahapet decoration, this award was created in April 1994 to honor those who have strengthened the defense and legal system of the republic. It is composed of a ribbon and an eight-pointed star on which the coat of arms of the Republic of Armenia is superimposed. It has been awarded to Movses Gorgisian, Monte Melkonian, and others.

A2. Republic of Armenia Military Cross 1st Class: This is a gold cross with arms of equal length suspended from a red and white striped ribbon (two red and three white stripes). A small reproduction of the coat of arms of the Republic of Armenia is attached to the ribbon above the cross. This decoration is awarded to "those who have demonstrated extraordinary bravery, dedication and professionalism in the country's defense." Among the recipients of this decoration are Moushegh Mkhoian (1951-1991), Arshak Ghambarian (1958-1994), Leonid Azgaldian, and Shahan Megrian.

A3. Republic of Armenia Military Cross 2nd Class: This medal has a similar appearance to A2 (slight difference in the ribbon) and is awarded for dedication and professionalism in the country's defense.

A4. Republic of Armenia Mesrob Mashtots Decoration: A half-figure of St. Mesrob holding an open book and a legend is superimposed on a dark blue 8-pointed star field with rays in the angles, suspended from a diamond-shaped pin. This medal was created in July 1993 to recognize services in the natural and social sciences, culture, education, health, and public services, and has been awarded to recipients in the Armenian diaspora as well as Armenia proper. Among the recipients are the following luminaries of contemporary Armenian art: opera singer Gohar Gasparian, poet Silva Kapoutikian, painter Hagop Hagopian, and singer Charles Aznavour.

A5. Republic of Armenia Bravery Medal: This is a circular medallion depicting an eagle with outspread wings (gold devices superimposed on a blue field) suspended from a blue and light green striped ribbon. A legend (probably the same as for the Karabagh

² A few sources have been relied upon for brief descriptions and illustrations of these items: "Rewarding Service and Valor," *AIM Magazine*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (January 2000), p. 75; "Hayastani Hanrapetutian Droshe, Zinanshane, Shk'anshannern u Medalnere," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Ser. I, Vol. XXIII (1997), pp. 37-41. Special thanks are due to collector and researcher Manuel Panossian, who kindly loaned some postcards printed in Armenia which depict recipients of some of these medals.

medal described above) appears on the lower portion of the medallion. The medal was issued to honor military valor. Examples have been awarded to Artashes Parsadanian (1956-1989), Artak Zeynalian, and Stepan Ohanian.

A6. Republic of Armenia Military Service Medal: This is a circular medallion with a futuristic design (gold devices superimposed on a blue field) suspended from a blue and white striped ribbon. A legend appears on the lower portion of the medallion. This medal was awarded to recognize personal bravery and extraordinary service on the battlefield. Recipients to date include Mikael Harutunian, Artur Alikhanian, and Henrik Abajian.

A7. Republic of Armenia Mkhitar Gosh Medal: This is a circular medallion suspended from ribbon. The medallion depicts medieval jurist and writer Mkhitar Gosh (ca. 1120-1213) holding a double-pan balance (the scales of justice). A legend notes the name of the medieval scholar. The medal is awarded for noteworthy service in the fields of government service, law and diplomacy.

A8. Republic of Armenia Mkhitar Heratsi Medal: This is a quatrefoil medallion suspended from a ribbon. It depicts the standing figure of the renowned 12th century Armenian physician and scientist Mkhitar Heratsi. This medal was created in July 1993 to recognize outstanding contributions in the fields of health sciences and charitable endeavors. It has been awarded to medical scientists Karlen Adamian and Gevorg Grigorian.

A9. Republic of Armenia Anania Shirakatsi Medal: This is a circular bronze medallion suspended from a blue and gold striped ribbon. The medallion depicts Anania Shirakatsi, a renowned 7th century Armenian astronomer-scientist, seated on a globe facing left confronting an open book and stars. A legend noting the name of the scientist reads counterclockwise along the edge. This medal was created in July 1993 to honor scientists and creative thinkers.

A10. Republic of Armenia Movses Khorenatsi Medal: This medal was also created in July 1993 to honor Armenians of Armenia and the diaspora who have made visible achievements in art, culture, literature, and education. Recipients have included famous writers, historians, and musicians, including writer Vahe Oshagan, historian Vahagn Dadrian, musicians Loris Tjeknavorian and Hovhannes Chekijian, and actress Varduhi Varteresian.

K1. Republic of Nagorno Karabagh Military Cross 1st Class: This unusually shaped decoration depicts the statue "Menk Enk Mer Lernere" (located near Stepanakert) superimposed on a decorative blue Armenian cross with arms of equal length and gold starburst. An example of this decoration was awarded to Vardan Stepanian (1966-1992).

Additional details are sought on these and similar items.

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1998 թ. նոյմբերին Հայաստանի Հանրապետությունում շրջանառության մէջ մտցուցին նոր թղթադրամներ 50 դրամ և 100 դրամ անուանական արժէքով, իսկ 1999 թ. Մարտի 1-ից՝ նաև 1000 դրամ և 20000 դրամ անուանական արժէքով:

Վերը նշուած թղթադրամները տպագրուել են անգլիական «Thomas De La Rue» ընկերութեան կողմից և, ի տարբերութիւն 1993-95 թթ. թողարկուած թղթադրամների, որոնք տպագրուել էին գերմանական «Giesecke & Devrient» ընկերութեան կողմից, աւելի զեղեցիկ պատկերատիպ (design) ունեն: Աչքի են ընկնում նաև մի շարք այլ առանձնայատկութիւններ:

1. 1993 թ. թողարկուած թղթադրամների վրայ հայերէն և անգլերէն գրուած է ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԲԱՆԿ:

1994-95 թթ. թողարկուած թղթադրամների վրայ միայն հայերէն գրուած է ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԿԵՆՏՐՈՆԱԿԱՆ ԲԱՆԿ:

1998-99 թթ. թողարկուած թղթադրամների վրայ հայերէն և անգլերէն գրուած է ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԿԵՆՏՐՈՆԱԿԱՆ ԲԱՆԿ:

2. Թուով ութ թուանշերից բաղկացած անհատական համարանիշի առջև նոր թղթադրամների վրայ առկայ է մէկ տառ, ի տարբերութիւն նախկինում եղած երկու տառերի:

3. Բոլոր նոր թղթադրամները ունեն պաշտպանական ներգիծ, իսկ 1000 և 20000 դրամները պարունակում են երկու այգպիսի ներգիծ: Նախկինու տպագրուած թղթադրամներից պաշտպանական ներգիծ ունեն միայն երկու թղթադրամ՝ 1000 դրամ (1993 թ.) և 5000 դրամ (1995 թ.):

4. 1998-99 թթ. տպագրուած թղթադրամների վրայ պատկերուած են հայ մեծ գիտնականների և արուեստագէտների դիմանկարները: Նախկինում թղթադրամների վրայ պատկերուած էին ճարտարապետական յուշարձաններ, ազգային զարգանկարներ և այլն:

5. 1998-99 թթ. թողարկուած թղթադրամների միջև չկան որևէ տարբերութիւններ ըստ ֆրանիշի: 1993 թ. 100 դրամ, 200 դրամ և 500 դրամ անուանական արժէքով թղթադրամները ըստ ֆրանիշի ունեն երկու տարբերակ՝

ա. ֆրանիշ՝ Հայաստանի Հանրապետութեան գինանշանը ունեն՝

100 դրամ, 1993 թ. Սերիա ԴԲ (բացի 07.....09..... անհատական համարանիշ ունեցող թղթադրամները)

200 դրամ, 1993 թ. Սերիա ԵԲ

500 դրամ, 1993 թ. Սերիա ՋԲ

բ. ֆրանիշ՝ Հայաստանի Հանրապետութեան գինանշանի ուրուագիծը ունեն՝

100 դրամ, 1993 թ. Սերիա ԴԱ և Սերիա ԴԲ (07.....09..... անհատական համարանիշ ունեցող թղթադրամները)

200 դրամ, 1993 թ. Սերիա ԵԱ

500 դրամ, 1993 թ. Սերիա ՋԲ

Ամենայն հաւանակութեամբ, առաջինը թողարկուել են «գինանշանի ուրուագիծը» Զրանշանով թղթադրամները, քանի որ այդ տիպի թղթադրամները այժմ հազուադէպ են հանդիպում շրջանառութեան մէջ և հանդիպում են միայն մաշուած վիճակում:

Ստորև բերուած է 1998-99 թթ. թողարկուած թղթադրամների կարճ նկարագրութիւնը:

Հայաստանի Հանրապետութեան բոլոր նոր թղթադրամները տպագրուած են բարձրորակ, պաշտպանուած 100% բամբակէ թղթի վրայ: Թղթադրամներն դիմերեսին և դարձերեսին տպագրուած տարրերի մասնիկները մեծ ճշտութեամբ համընկնում են և լուսընդդէմ դիտելիս լրացնում են միմիայնց՝ կազմելով ամբողջական պատկեր: Թղթադրամների դիմերեսի որոշ պատկերների տպագրութեան համար օգտագործուել է մետաղական բարձրադիր տպագրութիւն: Թղթադրամներն աչքի բարձրութեամբ լուսընդդէմ դիտելիս յայտնուում է անուանական արժէքն արտայայտող թիւը:

Տկատարտեա մարդկանց համար օգտագործուում է յատուկ յատկանիշ: Այն շտապելի է թղթադրամի մակերեսին, քանի որ կատարուած է բարձրադիր տպագրութեան եղանակով:

Պատճենահանման դէպքում կեղծ թղթադրամի ֆոնի տպագրութեան վրայ ակնյայտօրէն յայտնուում են ուրուպատկերներ:

50 դրամ և 100 դրամ անուանական արժէքով թղթադրամները քուղքը պարունակում է Հայաստանի Հանրապետութեան գինանշանը պատկերող Զրանիշ: 20000 դրամ անուանական արժէքով թղթադրամը պարունակում է Մ. Սարեանի դիմանկարը պատկերող Զրանիշ, իսկ 1000 դրամ՝ Ե. Չարենցի դիմանկարը պատկերող Զրանիշ: Բացի դրանից, վերջին երկու թղթադրամները պարունակում են նաև անուանական արժէքը արտայայտող յատակ Զրանիշ:

Բոլոր թղթադրամներում ներդրուած է պաշտօնական ներգիծ, իսկ 1000 դրամում և 20000 դրամում անուանական արժէքով թղթադրամները պարունակում են պաշտպանական ներգիծ, որոնցից մէկը ամբողջութեամբ ներդրուած է թղթադրամի մէջ լոյսի և ներքոյ դիտելիս երևում է հոծ գծի տեսքով, միւսը թղթադրամի դարձերեսի վրայ երևում է արծաթափայլ կէտագիծ, իսկ լոյսի ներքոյ դիտելիս՝ հոծ գծի տեսքով, որի մէջ կարդացուում է «AMD» մանրատառաւ: 20000 դրամ անուանական արժէքով թղթադրամը պարունակում է հոլովաՓիկ պատկեր, որի դիտման անկեան շնչին փոփոխութեան դէպքում մէկընդմէջ կարդացուում են՝ «20000» թուերը և «AMD» տառերը:

ա. 50 դրամ, 1998 թ. Սերիա Ա

Զրանիշ՝ Հայաստանի Հանրապետութեան գինանշան
Դիմերեսին՝ հայ մեծ երգչուհի Ա. Նաչատրեանի դիմանկարը: խորքում՝ Հայաստանի Պետական Օպերայի Թատրոնի շէնքը:
Դարձերեսին՝ մի դրուագ Ա. Նաչատրեանի «Փայանէ» բալետից: խորքում՝ Մեծ ու Փոքր Արարատ:

բ. 100 դրամ, 1998 թ. Սերիա Բ

Զրանիշ՝ Հայաստանի Հանրապետութեան գինանշան
Դիմերեսին՝ հայ մեծ աստղաֆիզիկոս ակադեմիկոս Վ. Համբարձումեանի դիմանկարը:
Դարձերեսին՝ Բիւրականի աստղադիտարանի շէնքը և աստղադիտակ:

գ. 1000 դրամ, 1999 թ. Սերիա Դ (սակայն բնակչութեան համար նախատեսուած բանկային գովազդի վրայ պատկերուած է Սերիա Ա ունեցող թղթադրամ):
Զրանիշ՝ անուանական արժէքը և Ե. Չարենցի դիմանկարը
Դիմերեսին՝ հայ մեծ բանաստեղծ Ե. Չարենցի դիմանկարը: խորքում՝ Մեծ ու Փոքր Արարատ:
Դարձերեսին՝ հին Երևանի փողոցներից մէկով ընթացող կառք:

դ. 20000 դրամ, 1999 թ. Սերիա Ջ

Ջրանիշ՝ անուանական արժեքը և Մ. Սարեանի դիմանկարը

Դիմերեսին՝ հայ մեծ նկարիչ Մ. Սարեանի դիմանկարը:

Դարձերեսին՝ հատուած Մ. Սարեանի նկարներից մէկից:

1998-99 թթ. տպագրուած թղթադրամների վրայ մենք կարող ենք տեսնել Բանկի Նախագահ Տիգրան Սարգսեանի և Ֆինանսների Նախարար՝ Էդուարդ Սանդոյանի ստորագրութիւնները:

Հետաքրքիր է այն փաստը, որ մինչ այժմ չընթանաւ թեան մէջ չեն յայտնաբերուել արտադրութեան ընթացքում խոտանցուցած թղթադրամներ (replacement notes):

Ինչպէս վերը նշուեց, համեմատած 1993-95 թթ. թղթադրամների հետ նոր թղթադրամները ունեն աւելի զեղեցիկ և ժամանակակից տեսք: Մնում է յուսալ միայն, որ բոլոր այս փոփոխութիւնները դէպի լաւը չեն սահմանափակուի հայկական թղթադրամների լոկ արտաքին տեսքով, այլ տեղի կ'ունենան նաև որակական փոփոխութիւններ, որոնք կը բերեն հայկական դրամի կայունացմանն ու ամրապնդմանը:

Բագրատ Սահակեան
Երևան

CONTEMPORARY ARMENIAN BANK NOTES

(Summary)

In 1998 the Republic of Armenia placed in circulation 50 and 100 dram notes; in 1999, 1000 and 20000 dram notes. They were printed by Thomas De La Rue in England and, compared to the 1993-95 notes, printed by Giesecke & Devrient in Germany, they have a more attractive design with some special features.

The new notes have in English "CENTRAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA" inscription, eight-figure serial number, two security threads, a fully embedded and Clartext windowed thread which reads "AMD" letters. The new bank notes have the portraits of Armenian scientists and artists (M. Saryan, E. Charents, A. Khachatryan, V. Hambartsumian).

The 1998-99 bank notes were printed on 100% cotton fiber security paper. When the note is held up to the light, printed elements on the front and on the back of the note complement each other to form the complete picture. When the note is held at an angle against the light, at eye level, the value in numbers can be seen on the front. Intaglio printing has been used on the front of the notes and has a raised surface which can be felt with fingertips, a useful design for people with impaired vision.

Predetermined figures appear on the background of the bank notes when they are photocopied.

Bank notes printed in 1998-99 bear the signatures of Tigran Sarkissian, President of the Bank and Edward Sandoyan, Minister of Finance.

Bagrat Sahakyan
Erevan



Նկար ա. Ա. Խաչատուրեան



Նկար բ. Վ. Համբարձումեան

ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

- 14 ARMENIAN REPORTER INT'L. Dr. Levon Saryan Wins Bertschy Best-in-Show Numismatic Award. *Armenian Reporter Int'l*, Vol. XXXIII (19 February 2000), No. 21, p. 13, illus.

See the abstract of No. 12.

- 15 NERCESSIAN, Y. T. *Armenian Numismatic Studies - Հայ Դրամագիտական ուսումնասիրություններ*, by Y. T. Nercessian. Los Angeles: Armenian Numismatic Society, *Special Publication*, No. 9, 2000, viii, 678 pp., 96 pls. Bilingual in English and Armenian.

The publication is a collective volume of the fifty-five essays of Y. T. Nercessian published in *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, *American Journal of Numismatics*, *Bazmavep*, *Haigazian Armenological Review*, *International Bank Note Society Journal*, *Journal of International Numismatics*, *The Numismatic Circular*, and *The Numismatist*. The following articles are included: An Unpublished Coin of Tigranes I, A «Hoard» of Silver Coins of Tigranes II (in English and Armenian), A Hoard of Copper Coins of Tigranes II (in English and Armenian), A Hoard of 50 Coppers of Tigranes II, Tigranes the Great of Armenia and the Mint of Damascus, In Search of an Armenian Monogram, Tigranes the Great Copper Coins with Horse Design, A Classification of the Tetradrachms of Tigranes the Great of Armenia, A Silver Coin of Artaxias II (30-20 B.C.), The Evolution of the Armenian Tiara, Overstruck and Countermarked Coins of the Artaxiad Dynasty of Armenia, Inventory of Cilician Armenian Gold Coins (in English and Armenian), Tram Hoards of Levon I, The Coronation Trams of Levon I, Attribution and Dating of Armenian Bilingual Trams, Armenian Bilingual Half Trams, A Small Hoard of Levon II Trams, Levon II Trams Struck in Ayas, Inventory of Smpad Trams, Inventory of Gosdantin I Trams, An Unpublished Tram of King Gosdantin I (1298-1299), A Hoard of Levon III Takvorins, Specific Gravity of Levon III Takvorins, Angel on King Oshin Coronation Trams, Copper Coins of Levon IV, An Overstruck Takvorin of Guy, Two Silver Coins of Gosdantin III of Cilician Armenia (in English and Armenian), Copper-Surfaced Armenian Coins, Reference to God on Medieval Armenian Coins, An Introduction to the Coins of Cilician Armenia, Armenian Republic Banknotes, The Receipts of Armenian Republic (in Armenian), Shirak City Notes, Handwritten Surcharged Notes of Alexandropol District, Yerevan City Notes, Yerevan City Notes Updated, Five and Ten Ruble Banknotes of Kars, Two Kedabek Banknotes, Vagharshapat Five Ruble Banknote, Odd and Curious Armenian Money, Women on Armenian Throne and Money (in Armenian), The Contribution of Numismatics to History (in Armenian), Armenia and the Los Angeles Medals (in English and Armenian), The Nuarsag Treaty Medal, Armenian Gold Medals Created by Zaven Keledjian, Lapel Pins of Armenian Martyrs Memorial Monument in Montebello, California, Relocation and Auctions of Armenian Coins (in Armenian), A Counterfeit Levon-Hetoum Silver Tram, Biography of Fr. Clement Sibilian, Paul Z. Bedoukian: A Man Dedicated to Armenian Numismatics. The earliest article of the author appeared in *Armenian Numismatic Journal* in 1977, where a copper coin of Tigranes II is discussed. The latest article was published in *Armenian Numismatic Journal* in 1999, where the lapel Pins of Montebello Armenian Monument are described. An extensive bibliography, index, and 96 plates close the book. Author

Հրատարակութիւնը ժողովածոյ մըն է Ե. Թ. Ներսէսեանի յիսուն հինգ աշխատութիւններուն, լոյս տեսած՝ Հայ Դրամագիտական Հանդէս, *American Journal of Numismatics*, *Բազմալէպ*, Հայ-կազեմը Հայագիտական Հանդէս, *International Bank Note Society Journal*, *Journal of International Numismatics*, *The Numismatic Circular* և *The Numismatist* պարբերականներուն մէջ: Բոլորածները հետեւեալներն են:– Տիգրան Ա-ի մի անտիպ դրամը (անդլերէնով), Տիգրան Բ-ի արծաթներու «դրամագիտ» մը (անգլերէնով ու հայերէնով), Տիգրան Բ-ի քաղցրաներու դրամագիտ մը (անգլերէնով

ու հայերենով), Տիգրան Բ-ի յիսուն պղինձներու դրամագիւտ մը (անգլերէնով), Տիգրան Մեծ և Դամասկոսի դրամահատարանը (անգլերէնով), Հայ մենագիրի մը հետազոտումը (անգլերէնով), Տիգրան Մեծի ձիու պատկերադրութիւնը պղինձները (անգլերէնով), Տիգրան Մեծի չորեքդրամաններու դասաւորումը մը (անգլերէնով), Արտաշէս Բ-ի (30-20 Ն.Ք.) արծաթ դրամ մը (անգլերէնով), Հայկական խորին հողային թիւ (անգլերէնով), Արտաշէսեան հարստութեան կրկնադրութեան և կրկնանշաններու դրամները (անգլերէնով), Հաշուեկէիտ Կիլիկիոյ հայոց ոսկեդրամներու (անգլերէնով) ու հայերէնով), Դրամագիւտներ Լեւոն Ա-ի (անգլերէնով), Լեւոն Թագաւորի օժման դրամները (անգլերէնով), Հայ երկրեզուեան դրամներու վերագրումն ու թուագրումը (անգլերէնով), Հայ երկրեզուեան կիսադրամները (անգլերէնով), Լեւոն Բ-ի դրամներու փոքր գանձ մը (անգլերէնով), Լեւոն Բ-ի դրամները հատանուած Այսաս (անգլերէնով), Սմրատ Թագաւորին արծաթ դրամները (անգլերէնով), Հաշուեկէիտ Կոստանդին Ա-ի դրամներուն (անգլերէնով), Կոստանդին Ա Թագաւորի (1298-1299) անտիպ դրամ մը (անգլերէնով), Լեւոն Գ-ի Թագաւորիններու դրամագիւտ մը (անգլերէնով), Տեսակարար ծանոթութիւն Լեւոն Գ-ի Թագաւորիններուն (անգլերէնով), Հրեշտակ Օշին Թագաւորի օժման դրամներուն վրայ (անգլերէնով), Լեւոն Դ-ի պղինձ դրամները (անգլերէնով), Կիլիկիեան Հայաստանի Կոստանդին Գ-ի երկու Թագաւորինները (անգլերէնով) ու հայերէնով, Պղնձապատ հայկական դրամներ (անգլերէնով) ու հայերէնով), Աստուծոյ անունը միջնադարեան հայկական դրամներու վրայ (անգլերէնով), Ներածական մը Կիլիկիեան Հայաստանի դրամներուն (անգլերէնով), Հայաստանի Հանրապետութեան թղթադրամները (անգլերէնով), Հայաստանի Հանրապետութեան ստացադիրները, Շիրակի քաղաքային դրամանիշները (անգլերէնով), Ալեքսանդրոպոլ չրջանի մա-կազրուած դրամանիշները (անգլերէնով), Երևանի քաղաքային դրամանիշները (անգլերէնով), Երևանի քաղաքային դրամանիշները վերաքննուած (անգլերէնով), Կարսի հինգ և տասը ուռլիշները դրամանիշները (անգլերէնով), Կեդաքեկի երկու դրամանիշները (անգլերէնով), Վաղարշապատի հինգ ուռլիշները դրամանիշը (անգլերէնով), Տարօրինակ և հետաքրքիր հայկական դրամ (անգլերէնով), Կանայք հայ գահին ու դրամին վրայ, Դրամագիտութեան նպաստը պատմագրութեան, Հայաստան - Լոս Անջելես Մեդալիոններ (անգլերէնով) ու հայերէնով), Նուարսակի դանադրի մեղալը (անգլերէնով), Հայկական ոսկիէ մեղալը կերտուած Զաւէն Գրլըճեանի կողմէ (անգլերէնով), Մոնթեպելլոյի հայ նահատակաց յուշարձանին կրճառմանները (անգլերէնով), Հայկական դրամներու տեղադրութիւնն ու աճուրդները, Լեւոն-Հեթումի արծաթեայ կեղծ դրամ մը (անգլերէնով), Հայը Կղեմէս Միսիրեանի կենսագրութիւնը (անգլերէնով), Զարեհ Պոտեկեան հայ դրամագիտութեան նուիրեալը (անգլերէնով), Հեղինակին անգլագոյն յօդուածը լոյս տեսած է Հայ Դրամագիտական Հանդէսին մէջ 1977-ին, ուր քննարկուած է Տիգրան Բ-ի պղինձ դրամ մը: Իր վերջին յօդուածը լոյս տեսած է Հայ Դրամագիտական Հանդէսին մէջ, 1989-ին, ուր նկարագրուած են Մոնթեպելլոյի յուշարձանին կրճառմանները: Վկայակոչուած աղբիւրներու մատենագրութիւնը, ցանկն ու 96 տպագրութիւնները կը գտնուին գիրքը:

Հեղինակը

- 16 NOYAN TAPAN. K'ristonēut'ian 1700-ameakin nui ruats hushadramner [Commemorative Coins Dedicated to the 1700th Anniversary of Christianity] - *Քրիստոնէութեան 1700-ամեակին նուիրուած յուշարձաններ*. Abaka, Vol. XXIV (Monday, 6 September 1999), No. 1201, p. 1, illus. In Armenian.

See *ArmNJ*, 2000, p. 14, the abstract of No. 4.

- 17 SARYAN, LEVON A. Milwaukee County Armenian Relief Pin, by Leon Saryan. *Milwaukee Numismatic News*, (January 2000), p. 5, illus.

A pin inscribed "For the Starving Armenians, Jews and Poles. Milwaukee County. I have-Have you?" (diameter 22 mm) is discussed. YTN

Նկարագրուած է կրճառման մը (տրամագիծ՝ 22 մմ), որու վրայ արձանագրուած է «For the Starving Armenians, Jews and Poles. Milwaukee County. I have-Have you?»:

ԵՆՆ

ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
8511 Beverly Park Place
Pico Rivera, California 90660-1920, U.S.A.
(May 1, 2000)

PRELIMINARY OFFER: REQUEST FOR PARTICIPATION

The Armenian Numismatic Society Executive body decided that we should hold a mail ballot on the following subject.

Subject: To strike a gold and silver medal honoring our great benefactor and numismatist Dr. Paul Z. Bedoukian. The obverse will portray the bust of Dr. Bedoukian. The reverse would be engraved with the seal of the Armenian Numismatic Society. In honoring our famous Armenian numismatist, the Society wishes to present Dr. Paul Z. Bedoukian with an appropriate medal.

The cost of this project is estimated to be very close to six thousand dollars. If the project is approved by the members, the 2-oz. gold medal will be sold only by advanced subscription for \$1000 each. The 1-oz. silver medal will be retailed for \$35 or pre-striking advance subscription price of \$29.50 each.

Prior to making a commitment in the financial aspects of producing such a medal, the Society would like to have a response from the membership, as to their participation. If the response is insufficient, then the project will have to be delayed, until a better response is received.

Please fill out the order from accordingly.

Deadline: Form must be received prior to May 29, 2000.

-
- ☐ \$1,000 per gold medal. I am willing to subscribe to gold medals and deposit 50% and pay the balance when the orders are ready. Shipping extra.
- ☐ \$29.50 advance subscription per silver medal. I am willing to subscribe to silver medals and deposit 50% and pay the balance when the orders are ready. Shipping extra.
- ☐ DONATION. Enclosed is my gift, \$..... in support of the Bedoukian medal project.

Name (please print)

Home telephone

Street

City

State

Zip

Code

Signature

Date



Series I

Volume XXVI, Nos. 3 & 4

December 2000

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JOURNAL

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ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL

Series I

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EDITORIAL

ԽՄԱԳՐԱԿԱՆ

When I was asked if I would be interested in doing a die study on Tigranes the Great silver coins, my response was yes for two good reasons. I was not about to turn my back on the study of any Armenian coin, and I did not know what I was getting into. Since then I have become a little bit wiser and more experienced.

For the past thirty years I had never worked on any kind of Armenian numismatic article which has been this costly, lengthy and time consuming. The cost of photography, postage, photocopying, numismatic catalog, and off-print mailing has far exceeded \$1000. My average numismatic paper is 10-15 ANJ pages plus 1 or 2 plates. This paper is about five times that size. If I have done my homework, some thinking and planning, and know what I am writing about, a good article can be drafted in 60-100 man-hours. The time that Tigranes II silver coin die study has absorbed definitely surpassed 2000 man-hours.

At least four individuals have suggested this work be published as a monograph rather than an article. For various reasons that cannot happen now. And the future remains uncertain.

A die classification is a more accurate and a scientific way to classify a coin. Unfortunately, because of the limited availability of information, all known coins could not be classified here. I just hope that collectors can find it interesting enough to search this corpus, try to locate the die numbers for their coins. If the result is unsuccessful, please do not hesitate to contact us. YTN

Երբ ինձի հարցուցին թէ կը փափաքի՞մ պատրաստել Տիգրան Մեծի արծաթ դրամներու կադապարներու ցուցակագրութիւն մը, իմ պատասխանս դրական եղաւ երկու պատճառներով: Նախ չէի կրնար անտարբեր մնալ ունէ հայ դրամի մը ուսումնասիրութեան հանդէպ և ալ չէի գիտեր թէ նման բանասիրութիւն մը ինչ զոհողութիւն կը պահանջէր:

Նախորդ երեսուն տարիներու ընթացքին չէի պատրաստած որեւէ տեսակ հայ դրամագիտական յօդուած մը, որ եղած ըլլայ այսչափ ծախսալից, երկար ու նաև ժամանակ սպառող: Նկարչութեան, փոստի, պատճենահանութեան, դրամագիտական կատալոգներու և ինքնատիպերու առաքման ծախսերը \$1000-ը անցած են: Իմ սովորական դրամագիտական յօդուածս ՀԴՀ-ի էջերով 10-15 էջ ու 1-2 տախտակ կ'ըլլայ: Այս աշխատանքը տոնոց հինգ անգամն է: Երբ սկսիմ յօդուած մը պատրաստելու, ու եթէ կատարած եմ որոշ նախնական աշխատանք, քիչ մը մտածած, ծրագրած և ունիմ որոշ տեսակէտ նիւթին մասին, լաւ յօդուած մը կրնայ խմբագրուիլ 60-100 ժամուան ընթացքին: Տիգրան Բ-ի արծաթ դրամներու կադապարներուն ուսումնասիրութեան նուիրուած ժամերը 2000-ը գերազանցած են:

Նուազագոյնս չորս անձեր թելադրած են, որ այս աշխատանքը հրատարակուի իբրև մենագրութիւն մը: Քանի մը պատճառներով այդ մէկը անկարելի է: Եւ ապագան ալ անորոշ է:

Կադապարներու դրամագիտական դասաւորութիւն մը աւելի ճիշդ ու գիտական մտեցում մըն է: Դժբախտաբար մեզի հասած տեղեկութիւնը սահմանափակ էր: Յուսամ որ հաւաքորդները զոնէ հետաքրքրական նկատեն այս յօդուածը և փորձեն որոնել իրենց դրամներու կադապարներուն համարները: Եթէ արդիւնք անյաջող է, խնդրեմ չվարանիք մեզի դիմելու: ԵԹՆ

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LETTERS AND E-MAILS TO THE EDITOR

I would like to inform you that since July 1, 2000 the newest Armenian bank note issued—5,000 Dram—is in circulation. On this note there is the portrait of great Armenian poet, H.Toumanian.

Bagrat Sahakyan
Yerevan

On April 16, 2000, my 4-case display entitled "Karabagh Numismatics" won "Most Educational Exhibit" award at the annual South Shore Coin Club convention in Milwaukee. The display provided information about the history of Karabagh and its successful struggle for independence, its architecture and art, and showed examples of coins, medals, and lottery tickets issued since independence in 1991. The prize was a gold coin.

Over the past month, I took my exhibit of "Commemorative Medals of the 1915 Armenian Genocide" on the road, to St. Hagop Armenian Apostolic Church in Racine, (WI) on April 24 and to St. James Armenian Church in Evanston (IL) on May 7. In Evanston, I gave a short presentation and explained the significance of several of the items in the display. A considerable of interest was generated on both occasions.

I recently returned from Colorado Springs, where I took a 5-day intensive course at the ANA Summer seminar 2000... Each student was required to present a written and brief oral report on a topic of their choice. My report was "A Survey of the Coinage of Ancient Armenia"... The ANA library was offering several surplus books for sale, and to my surprise very nice bound copies of Sibilian's *Classification of Roupenian Coins* and Basmadjian's *General Armenian Numismatics* were available... I was able to obtain the copy of Sibilian. The covers of both volumes were stamped "Moushetze Levon."... It would be interesting to know if any of our members were acquainted with this collector...

L. A. Saryan
Greenfield, WI

ARMENIAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP NEWS

Yegparian, Vicken: He is now an employee of Stack's Rare Coins, enjoying himself in a hobby/business he has always loved.

Saryan, Levon A.: He is appointed to Dick Anderson's unexpired term on "Numismatists of Wisconsin" board.

INFORMATION

The Display monitor of our Macintosh computer failed. it was not cost effective to have it repaired. A new 17" flat screen ViewSonic A75f monitor was purchased. Cost \$324.74.

DONATIONS

(Period ending 30 September 2000)

Bedoukian, R. H.	\$4469	Movsessian, G.....	\$25
Hagopian, L.....	\$25	Saryan, L. A.....	\$75
Houghasian, H. D.....	\$75	Schott, D. F.....	\$25
Keshishian, J.	\$50	Setian, Ch.....	\$25

SILVER COINS OF TIGRANES II OF ARMENIA

PLATES 1-10

Y. T. NERCESSIAN

Historical Background¹

Tigranes II, the grandson of Artaxias I and son of Tigranes I,² was taken hostage when Armenia was defeated by Parthia.³ When Tigranes I died in 96 B.C., the Armenian nobility requested the return of his son from Parthia. The Parthian king Mithridates II freed Tigranes, demanding in return "seventy valleys" in the southeast of Armenia, near the border with Media.⁴

During the reign of Tigranes II the Great (95-56 B.C.), Armenia acquired unsurpassed wealth⁵ and a vast empire. According to historians, the borders of his empire stretched from the Mediterranean Sea to the Caspian Sea and Black Sea to the Syrian desert, Lebanon, and Palestine.⁶

Tigranes II ascended the throne of the Artaxiad dynasty in 95 B.C. (some prefer 96/95 B.C.)⁷ when he was forty-five years old (date of birth c. 140 B.C.).⁸ His regnal period covers a span of forty years (95-56 B.C.). When his son, Artavasdes II ascended the throne, his father was alive.⁹ According to H. Manandian¹⁰ and *Soviet Armenian Encyclopedia*,¹¹ he was considered co-ruler. Therefore, it is possible that his silver coins were struck during the rest of his regnal period. Even after the looting of Tigranocerta by Lucullus¹² in 69 B.C. and his payment of war indemnity to Pompey¹³ in 66 B.C. from the treasury of Sophene,¹⁴ according to Manandian, his supply of coins in the treasury of Artaxata mostly remained untouched. One would surmise that numerous coins were buried as a saving treasure or perhaps as a coin collection and historians have been exposed to them for more than two thousand years.

¹ The biography of Tigranes the Great has been reconstructed mostly from scattered references by Y. T. Nercessian and L. A. Saryan, "Overstruck and Countermarked Coins of the Artaxiad Dynasty of Armenia," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Ser. I, Vol. XXII (June-September 1996), Nos. 2-3, pp. 23-62, pls. I-VI; also in *Armenian Numismatic Studies* (Los Angeles, 2000), pp. 150-206, pls. 37-46. Some convenient secondary sources include Bedoukian, *Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia* [CAA] (see below, note 22), and Nercessian, *Armenian Coins and Their Values* [ACV] (see below, note 105).

² *Soviet Armenian Encyclopedia*, Vol. XI (Erevan, 1985), p. 697 (in Armenian).

³ Justin, xxxviii, 3, 1; Strabo, xvi, 1, 19 (745).

⁴ Strabo, xi, 14, 15 (532); *History of the Armenian People*, Vol. I (Erevan, 1971), p. 556 (in Armenian).

⁵ According to historical sources, when Lucullus had occupied all the treasures and looted Tigranocerta with his troops, 800 drachms silver were given to each Roman soldier as his share of the spoil from the booty of Tigranocerta. H. Manandian, *Tigrane II et Rome* (Lisbon, 1963), p. 121, also *A Critical Survey of the History of the Armenian People*, Vol. I (Erevan, 1944), pp. 200-207 (in Armenian).

⁶ *History of the Armenian People*, Vol. I, pp. 558-65.

⁷ *Soviet Armenian Encyclopedia*, Vol. XI, p. 697.

⁸ Plutarch, *Lucullus*, 21, 7; *Soviet Armenian Encyclopedia*, Vol. XI, p. 697.

⁹ *Pro Sestio*, 27, 59.

¹⁰ H. Manandian, *A Critical Survey of the History of the Armenian People*, Vol. I, p. 245 (in Armenian); and *Collected Works*, Vol. I (Erevan, 1977), p. 243 (in Armenian).

¹¹ *Soviet Armenian Encyclopedia* (Erevan, 1976), Vol. II, p. 144 (in Armenian).

¹² Plutarch, xxix, 3; J. de Morgan, *A History of the Armenian People* (Boston, 1965), pp. 91-6; *History of the Armenian People* (Erevan, 1971), Vol. I, pp. 588-9 (in Armenian).

¹³ Strabo, xi, 14, 10 (530); Plutarch, *Pompey*, xxxiii, 3-4; Appian, *Mithridates*, 104; H. Manandian, *Tigran II et Rome*, pp. 183-194.

¹⁴ Manandian, *A Critical Survey of the History of the Armenian People*, p. 236; *Collected Works*, p. 234.

A Survey of Major Numismatic Works

The tetradrachms of Tigranes II are perhaps the most plentiful of his coins. It is one of the most common coins. It is not known exactly which historian or numismatist made the earliest study on silver coins of Tigranes II. As early as 1664, Ezechiel Spanhem mentioned the title of "King Tigranes" of Armenia;¹⁵ in 1671, he published a tetradrachm of Tigranes for the first time.¹⁶ Thereafter, beginning in the nineteenth century, intense activity takes place by western scholars and numismatists on the coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia.¹⁷

In 1859, V. Langlois was the first to publish a major and comprehensive study on ancient Armenian coins.¹⁸ In this work he included not only the coins of the Orontid and Artaxiad dynasties of Armenia, but also the coins of Armenian satraps, Arsacids, Roman coins relating to Armenia, and the coins of Edessa. His book contained numerous inaccuracies.

In 1890, E. Babelon¹⁹ published his widely appreciated work which described ten tetradrachms and one drachm of Tigranes II, including a tetradrachm with "King of Kings" title and a tetradrachm struck in the Damascus mint. Babelon, based on epigraphic evidence, suggested that the Phoenician principle of dating (111 B.C. as the reference date) used in Tripolis and Sidon, was employed on the drachms of Tigranes. His tetradrachms and drachms with "King of Kings" title were dated based on this principle.

In 1902, G. MacDonald published his study on the coinage of Tigranes the Great.²⁰ MacDonald proposed to divide the coinage Tigranes into three periods: undated tetradrachms with "King Tigranes" title, dated coins with "King of Kings Tigranes" inscription, and coins with "King Tigranes" title but of inferior style.

In 1968, Bedoukian published a paper where he presented a classification of the coins of the Artaxiad dynasty of Armenia.²¹ After a decade of additional research and study, his monograph, *Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia*, was published in 1978.²² Here Bedoukian catalogued close to 300 silver coins of Tigranes II. Bedoukian's corpus is based on the specimens found in museums, private collections, and sale and auction catalogues. Bedoukian's pioneering work is a typological study. Among all published scholarship on the coinage of Tigranes the Great, Bedoukian's study is the most detailed and orderly. Continued research is needed within the sphere of Greek and particularly Seleucid coinage to elucidate questions such as field letters, monograms, and ultimately the precise mints and chronology.

In 1986, C. Foss published his lengthy paper on the coinage of Tigranes the Great with a new classification chiefly for the copper coins.²³ Foss proposed twelve new classification

¹⁵ E. Spanhem, *Dissertatio de praestantia et usu numismatum antiquorum* (Rome, 1664), pp. 115, 132, 137.

¹⁶ E. Spanhem, *Dissertationes de praestantia et usu numismatum antiquorum* (Amsterdam, 1671), Vol. I, pp. 454-457.

¹⁷ For a list of scholars see Y. T. Nercessian, *Armenian Numismatic Bibliography and Literature* (Los Angeles, 1984), pp. 192-317.

¹⁸ V. Langlois, *Numismatique de l'Arménie dans l'antiquité* (Paris, 1859), xx, 87 pp., 6 pls.

¹⁹ E. Babelon, *Les Rois de Syrie, d'Arménie et de Commagène* (Paris, 1890), Vol. I, pp. CCXI-CCVII, 211-216, 268; pl. XXIX.

²⁰ G. MacDonald, "The Coinage of Tigranes I," *Numismatic Chronicle*, Series IV, Vol. II (1902), pp. 193-201. Reprint, *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Ser. I, Vol. V (1979), pp. 13-22 (Armenian summary).

²¹ P. Z. Bedoukian, "A Classification of the Coins of the Artaxiad Dynasty of Armenia," *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, Vol. XIV (1968), pp. 41-66; also in SNS, pp. 113-141. Expanded Armenian translation, *Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia* (Vienna, 1969); also in SNS, pp. 396-428 (in Armenian).

²² P. Bedoukian, *Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia* [CAA] (London, 1978), xii, 81 pp., 6 pls.; Armenian translation (Vienna, 1983).

²³ C. Foss, "The Coinage of Tigranes the Great: Problems, Suggestions and a New Find," *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. CXLVI (1986), pp. 19-66, pls. 5-7.

groups of silver tetradrachms, based on numismatic evidence. He suggested that several mints were in use, and that most active of these were Antioch for the tetradrachms and Artaxata for the drachms (this was already well established), Tigranocerta for the imperial bronze, and Nisibis for the royal minor coinage. Also, Foss suggested a mint travelling with the armies of Tigranes.

In 1994, 1996, and 1999, Y. T. Nercessian published some papers on the silver coins of Tigranes II, first to capture a dispersed hoard, then to prove that coins with comet ornament on the tiara were struck in a satellite mint of Damascus or at a mint under the jurisdiction of Damascus mint magistrates.²⁴

In 1997, F. de Callatay published his doctoral dissertation dedicated to Mithridatic Wars.²⁵ The book includes two chapters and three plates on the silver coins of Tigranes II. It is the first and a thorough die study. The catalogue of 49 obverse and 192 reverse tetradrachm dies of Tigranes include: a description of the type of a characteristic example, number of coins per obverse and reverse dies, reference to the original source, metrological data (weight and diameter), die axis orientation, reference to the plates if the dies are illustrated, counterfeits, and estimation of original coins from the dies.

This paper is basically an expansion of the work done in this area by Dr. Paul Z. Bedoukian, Dr. François de Callatay and the writer of this note. Additional unknown material, including drachms as well as tetradrachms of all mints, is included follows Callatay's format with some modifications.

In 1999, Anahit Mousheghian and Georges Depuyot co-authored their book on ancient Armenian coinage.²⁶ This book presents a new corpus of the Armenian issues of the Hellenistic and Roman periods. Despite some of the effort consumed on this book, its impressive appearance, format, and promising objective, it disregards the research of several previous scholars, including Ernest A. Babelon, George MacDonald, Paul Z. Bedoukian, and Khatchadour A. Mousheghian. The book is full of contradictions, improper attributions, and suffers considerably from typographical errors and the lack of proof reading. In the words of one reviewer, "despite some promising content, [the book] appears in a certain sense to be a setback."²⁷

Hoard of Tigranes II Silver Coins

During the twentieth century, hoards including the coins of Tigranes II the Great have been reported and described. However, the inventory of Tigranes tetradrachms and drachms within the overall structure of hoards has been very scarce. In *Armenian Coin Hoards* there

²⁴ Y. T. Nercessian, "A 'Hoard' of Silver Coins of Tigranes II" [N], *Armenian Numismatic Studies* (Los Angeles, 2000), pp. 12-54, pls. 2-23, reprinted from *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Ser. I, Vol. XX (March 1994), No. 1, pp. 3-12, pls. I-IV; and in *Bazmavep*, Vol. CLIII (1995), Nos 1-4, pp. 230-270, 15 pls. (in Armenian with English summary); "Tigranes the Great of Armenia and the Mint of Damascus" [YN Damascus mint], *Armenian Numismatic Studies*, pp. 95-109, pls. 26-27, reprinted from *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Ser. I, Vol. XXII (1996), No. 1, pp. 3-12 and in *Haigazian Armenological Review*, Vol. 19 (1999), pp. 155-170 (in Armenian with English summary); "A Classification of the Tetradrachms of Tigranes the Great," *Armenian Numismatic Studies*, pp. 117-132, pls. 28-33, reprinted from *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Ser. I, Vol. XXV (March 1999), No. 1, pp. 3-12, pls. I-II.

²⁵ F. de Callatay, *L'histoire des guerres mithridatiques vue par les monnaies* [C] (Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium, 1997), XIII + 480 pp., 5 maps, LIV plates.

²⁶ A. Mousheghian, G. Depuyot, *Hellenistic and Roman Armenian Coinage (1st C. B.C. - 1st C. A.D.)* [MD] (Wetteren, The Netherlands, 1999), 256 pp., 8 pls. (bilingual in English and Armenian).

²⁷ V. Matiosian, "The Coinage of Sophene and Commagene: Nothing New Under the Sun," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Ser. I, Vol. XXVI (2000), No. 1, pp. 17-20.

are only ten hoards described in an outlined format.²⁸ And only two of these include silver coins of Tigranes II. The picture of all known hoards and single finds which include silver coins is presented below.

Hoard 1. Alexandropol Hoard (1900-1909), IGCH 1740.²⁹ "Several" tetradrachms of Tigranes were discovered in Alexandropol. The estimated burial period is first century B.C. This is reported by Pakhomov.³⁰

Hoard 2. Ani Hoard (1906, 1908, 1909). All coins discovered in Ani list close to 2000 pieces. The total parcel includes only one drachm of Tigranes the Great.³¹

Hoard 3. Teheran Hoard (1923), IGCH 1813. The hoard included 1600+ silver coins found "near Teheran." Coin No. 35, a tetradrachm of Tigranes II, is not catalogued therein.³²

Hoard 4. Ancient Artaxata Hoard (1926). According to Pakhomov, 2 tetradrachms of Tigranes the Great were found here.³³

Hoard 5. Karyagino (Azerbaijan) Hoard (1934). Pakhomov reported the discovery of 2 tetradrachms belonging to Tigranes the Great.³⁴

Hoard 6. Sarnakounk Hoard (1945), IGCH 1746 and CH 105.³⁵ The hoard was unearthed in 1945 in or near the village of Sarnakounk, Sisian District, around 150 km south-east of Erevan, Armenia. The estimated burial date is 30-25 B.C. The hoard was discovered in a pot and dispersed among the villagers. Initially, in 1946, 37 pieces were turned in to the Erevan Museum and these were described by A. Shahnazarian.³⁶ In 1954, Pakhomov also gave a short report on this hoard.³⁷ But by 1963, 373 silver pieces of this hoard were assembled in the Museum and Kh. A. Mousheghian was able to study the entire hoard.³⁸

The reported content of the hoard is as follows: Roman, 225 denarii; Seleucid, 58 tetradrachms; Phoenician, 39 tetradrachms; Parthian, 22 drachms; Armenian, 3 tetradrachms and 7 drachms; Cappadocian 10 drachms; Asia Minor, 8 cistophores; Alexander the Great, 1 tetradrachm and 1 drachm; Pontus, 1 tetradrachm of Mithridates VI.

The Armenian coins are given to: Tigranes II the Great, 3 tetradrachms with one coin having "King of Kings" title, and 5 drachms; Artavasdes II, 2 drachms.

²⁸ P. Z. Bedoukian, *Armenian Coin Hoards* (Los Angeles, 1987), 64 pp.

²⁹ M. Thompson, O. Mørkholm, C. M. Kray, editors, *An Inventory of Greek Coin Hoards* [IGCH] (New York, 1973).

³⁰ E. A. Pakhomov, *Coin Hoards of Azerbaijan and Transcaucasia* (Baku, 1926), Vol. I, p. 39, No. 26 (in Russian).

³¹ Kh. A. Mousheghian, "Coins Circulated in the Cities of Ani and Dvin and the Data of Their Synthesis," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Ser. I, Vol. XV (1989), pp. 113-125, No. 3 (in Armenian with English summary).

³² A. Mousheghian, F. de Callatay, "Un «nouveau» trésor pour Tigrane II le Grand d'Arménie: un complément méconnu à IGCH 1813 (hiver 1922-3, environs de Téhéran)," *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques, Bulletin Trimestriel*, Vol. 35 (January-March 1998), No. 1, pp. 16-20.

³³ E. A. Pakhomov, *Coin Hoards of Azerbaijan* (Baku, 1926), Vol. I, Nos. 25, 26 (in Russian).

³⁴ E. A. Pakhomov, *Coin Hoards of Azerbaijan* (Baku, 1938), Vol. II, p. 318 (in Russian).

³⁵ M. J. Price, editor, *Coin Hoards* [CH] (London, 1975).

³⁶ A. Shahnazarian, "The Coin Hoard Discovered Near Sarnakounk Village of Sisian District," *Ashkhatut'iunner Hayastani Patmut'ian Petakan Tangarani*, Vol. II (1949), pp. 7-35 (in Armenian).

³⁷ E. A. Pakhomov, *Coin Hoards of Azerbaijan and Other Republics, Regions, and Districts in the Caucasus* (Baku, 1954), Vol. VI, pp. 10-11, No. 1636 (in Russian).

³⁸ Kh. A. Mousheghian, *The Coin Hoards of Armenia* [CHA] (Erevan, 1973), 184 pp., 70 pls. (in Armenian with summaries in Russian and English).

Mousheghian concluded that the treasure could possibly belong to a travelling merchant. The hoard is preserved in the Historical Museum, Erevan.

Hoard 7. Gavar Hoard (1940s?), near Lake Sevan. The Gavar find included 7 coins (5 Parthian, 1 Roman and 1 Armenian). One of the coins is a tetradrachm of Tigranes the Great.³⁹

Hoard 8. Minguetchaouri (Azerbaijan) Hoard (1949). Pakhomov reported the discovery of 2 drachms belonging to Tigranes the Great.⁴⁰

Hoard 9. Dvin Hoard (Date 1950s?). A single drachm of Tigranes the Great was found here.⁴¹

Hoard 10. Tovus Hoard (1955), near Dilijan. The hoard included 6 drachms of Tigranes the Great, 1 drachm of Orodes II (57-38 B.C.), and 3 denarii of Roman Republic, one struck in 32/31 B.C.⁴²

Hoard 11. Parakar Hoard (1959), near Erevan. The hoard included 3 tetradrachms of Tigranes the Great, 1 tetradrachm of Artavasdes II (56-34 D.C.), 3 denarii of Roman Republic, 1 drachm of Orodes II (57-38 B.C.), and 3 denarii of Roman Republic.⁴³

Hoard 12. Garni Hoard (1955), near Erevan. During the excavations of the Temple of Garni numerous coins were found. One of them is a drachm of Tigranes the Great.⁴⁴

Hoard 13. Venice Mekhitarist Hoard (1960's). According to Bedoukian, these 12 tetradrachms appear to be part of a hoard.⁴⁵

Hoard 14. Tovus Hoard (1967). The hoard included two parcels consisting of 102 and 62 pieces of coins. Four of these (2 tetradrachms and 2 drachms) are attributed to Tigranes the Great.⁴⁶

Hoard 15. Akhalkalaki (Georgia) Hoard (date?). The discovery of a drachm of Tigranes the Great is reported.⁴⁷

Hoard 16. Marneouli (Georgia) Hoard (date?). The discovery of a drachm of Tigranes the Great is reported.⁴⁸

Hoard 17. Syrian Hoard (1968), IGCH 1577. More than 25 tetradrachms of Tigranes were discovered in Syria and dispersed. The estimated burial period is after 69 B.C.

Hoard 18. Artaxata Hoard (1971). A small hoard of Armenian coins was found in the ancient Armenian capital of Artaxata. The hoard is described in detail by Kh. A. Mousheghian. The hoard consisted of 28 silver coins attributed to Tigranes II the Great, of which there was

³⁹ E. A. Pakhomov, *Coin Hoards of Azerbaijan* (Baku, 1949), Vol. V, No. 1348 (in Russian).

⁴⁰ E. A. Pakhomov, *Coin Hoards of Azerbaijan* (Baku, 1954), Vol. VI, p. No. 1548 (in Russian); *Cultural Material of Azerbaijan* (1951, Baku), pp. 143-145 (in Russian).

⁴¹ Kh. A. Mousheghian, A. Mousheghian, G. Depeyrot, *History and Coin Finds in Armenia* [MMD] (Wetteren, 2000), pp. 35-36.

⁴² Kh. A. Mousheghian, A. Mousheghian, G. Depeyrot, pp. 139-140.

⁴³ Kh. A. Mousheghian, A. Mousheghian, G. Depeyrot, pp. 101-102.

⁴⁴ Kh. A. Mousheghian, A. Mousheghian, G. Depeyrot, p. 47.

⁴⁵ P. Z. Bedoukian, CAA, p. 50, No. 20.

⁴⁶ H. Martirosian, "From the Diary of an Archaeologist," *Sovetakan Hayastan* (daily), (20 August 1957), No. 196, p. 3, illus. (in Armenian).

⁴⁷ Kh. A. Mousheghian, A. Mousheghian, G. Depeyrot, p. 82.

⁴⁸ Kh. A. Mousheghian, A. Mousheghian, G. Depeyrot, p. 82.

1 tetradrachm and 27 drachms. The tetradrachm and 26 drachms were inscribed with the "King of Kings" title and one drachm, comet type, had the "King" title.⁴⁹

Hoard 19. *Aygeshat Hoard* (1971), near Etchmiadzin. The single find included a drachm of Tigranes the Great.⁵⁰

Hoard 20. *J. Guevrekian Hoard* (1975?). Only 6 tetradrachms of Tigranes II are mentioned. This is a part of 14 tetradrachm hoard mentioned later by Bedoukian.⁵¹

Hoard 21. *P. Bedoukian Hoard* (1984?). The hoard consists of 34 pieces: Tiribazus, 1 silver coin; Mithridates of Armenia, 3 silver coins; Commagene, 4 copper coins; Tigranes I, 3 copper coins; Tigranes II, 6 tetradrachms, 1 comet drachm, and 14 copper coins; Artavasdes II, 1 copper coin, and Tigranes IV, 1 copper coin. Bedoukian gave a detailed account of this hoard.⁵²

Hoard 22. *New York Dealer Hoard* (1987). The hoard consists of 1 tetradrachm and 22 coppers of Tigranes II, reputedly part of a hoard.⁵³

Hoard 23. *Y. Nercessian Hoard* (1990). A hoard of silver coins of Tigranes II was discovered in 1990, with an estimated size of 200 pieces. Because of secrecy involved with numismatic hoards, the exact provenance of this hoard remains unknown. Unofficial information places it somewhere between northern Syria and southern Turkey, near Kamishli. Before any data was retrieved and recorded for posterity, the hoard was dispersed to various coin dealers and collectors. Numismatic sale and auction catalogues were reviewed for silver coins of Tigranes II, and collectors who may have possibly purchased them were contacted to prepare the classification of this hoard. Admittedly the list includes some coins which never constituted part of this hoard. The Nercessian hoard classification with two supplements lists 142 tetradrachms and 17 drachms mostly from this hoard.⁵⁴

Hoard Summary. The laws of Near Eastern countries do not encourage reporting hoard discoveries. Governments confiscate coin finds from the hands of the public, thus encouraging secrecy and smuggling. As a result the exact provenance of coin hoards unearthed in this area remains unknown. The above reported hoards which have been discovered in Near Eastern countries do not have exact provenance reported. In fact very few hoards have their unearthing site identified and described in detail. It is very certain that most of them were discovered in near Eastern countries, south of Armenia proper (southern Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, or Iraq). In summarizing the 23 hoards reported, 30% of the coins discovered in the area of Armenia are tetradrachms, while 70% are drachms. South of Armenia proper, 92% of the coins discovered are tetradrachms, and only 8% are drachms. One can conclude that the dominant and popular silver coin in Armenia was the drachm inscribed with the "King of Kings" title, whereas south of Armenia proper, it was the tetradrachm inscribed with the "King" title.

⁴⁹ Kh. A. Mousheghian, "The Armenian Hoard of Artaxata," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Ser. I, Vol. IV (1978), pp. 105-124, pls. XII-XIV (in Armenian with English summary).

⁵⁰ Kh. A. Mousheghian, A. Mousheghian, G. Depeyrot, p. 39.

⁵¹ Bedoukian, CAA, p. 51, No. 20 and p. 54, No. 44.

⁵² P. Z. Bedoukian, *A Hoard of Copper Coins of Tigranes the Great and a Hoard of Artaxiad Coins* (Los Angeles, 1991), pp. 14-17.

⁵³ P. Z. Bedoukian, *A Hoard of Copper Coins of Tigranes the Great*, p. 8, Hoard B.

⁵⁴ Y. T. Nercessian, "A Hoard of Silver."

Cataloguing the Silver Coins

Catalogued in this paper are all of the coins which were accessible to the author either as a photograph, digital image, or a copy of a photograph from a fixed price list or auction catalogue.⁵⁵ Numerous coins could not be utilized in our study. For example, in Bedoukian's *Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia*, pp. 49-50, under Nos. 17, 19, 20, and 21, more than a hundred coins are classified, yet we have pictures only for four of them. Obviously most of these tetradrachms remained out of our corpus and die study since they lacked photographs.

The classification is based on comparison of king's portrait, tiara (including peaks, beads, and ornaments), star and eagles on tiara, ear and neck flaps and their curvature; on the reverse, legends, field letters, monograms and their relative locations, Tyche, the palm-branch and its shape, epigraphy, borders, and finally the overall appearance.

Numerous coins studied here have been auctioned more than once during the twentieth century. In many cases, each auction house had a different weight for the same coin. In cataloguing, the latest auction house (or where the coin is preserved at the time this study was prepared) and its metrological data were used for tabulation and analysis. Based on availability when the complete history is given, the location is given in reverse chronological order.

In the catalogue of Tigranes II silver coins, the first and second columns give the assigned anvil (obverse) and punch (reverse) numbers. The third column is the weight of the coin in grams. The last column gives the history of the coin, metrological data (weight-diameter-die axis orientation) when available, and major references where the subject coin is published or presented. The drachms struck in Artaxata vary slightly; for these, an additional column was created to present the field letters in a tabulated format.

For practical reasons only the most useful specimens are illustrated in the photographic plates. The plate number with bold letters is indicated at the end of the respective line. References are given in parentheses. Frequently used abbreviations as reference include CAA—*Coinage of the Artaxiads of Armenia*, by P. Bedoukian (1978); C—*L'histoire des guerres mithridatiques vue par les monnaies*, by F. de Callatay (1997); N—"A Hoard" of Silver Coins of Tigranes II," by Y. Nercessian (1994, 1995, 2000). Published hoards and collections are referenced for the benefit of researcher.

CATALOGUE OF TIGRANES II SILVER COINS⁵⁶

ANTIOCH MINT

Tetradrachms Struck in Antioch

Obv.: Bust of Tigranes draped r., clean shaven and wearing ornate five-pointed Armenian tiara. A broad diadem knotted at the back encircles the head and falls downward. Divided drapes cover the ear and the neck. The tiara is adorned with an eight-rayed

⁵⁵ A serious effort was made to publish and illustrate all known examples of rare coins: Damascus tetradrachms, comet tetradrachms and drachms, and Artaxata tetradrachms.

⁵⁶ The locations of coins are the principal institutions in the cities indicated. New York=American Numismatic Society, London=British Museum, Paris=Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Berlin=Staatliche Museen, Brussels=Bibliothèque Royale Albert, Oxford=Ashmolean Museum, St. Petersburg=State Hermitage Museum, Erevan=State History Museum of Armenia, Damascus=National Museum of Syria.

star flanked by two eagles back to back and with heads turned to each other. Floral design to l. and r. of eagles. Fillet border.

Rev.: Tyche of Antioch, draped and wearing a turreted crown, seated r. on a rock, holding a palm-branch in her r. hand; at her feet the upper portion of a youthful male nude figure of the river-god Orontes swimming r. Legend to r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ; to l. downward ΤΙΓΓΑΝΟΥ. In field and above swimming figure and on the rock various monograms. All within laurel wreath.

Group 1: On rock, monogram Λ ; in r. field, to r. of palm-branch, monogram \mathcal{A}

A1	P1	a	13.82	MM list 469 (Aug. 1984), 42; (C D1-R1a)
»	P2	a	15.61	Naville 12 (18-23 Oct. 1926, <i>Petrowicz Coll.</i> -2), 1984 (25ø); (C D1-R2a)
»	P3	a	15.69	Erevan, Inv. 16383 (26.6ø-12h), Ex-Ter-Hovhannissian coll.
»	P4	a	15.41	Münz Zentrum 43 (27-30 Apr. 1981), 342; (C D1-R3a)
»	P5	a	15.88	<i>SNG Lewis</i> ⁵⁷ (1972), 1101 (12h); (C D1-R4a)
»	»	b	15.43	Elsen list (Jan. 1986), 26; Elsen list 57 (July 1983), 70; Elsen list 53 (March 1983) (15.43g), 26; J. Schulman list 222 (March 1982), 3168 (15.43g); (C D1-R4b)
»	P5.1	a	15.60	G. Hirsch 212 (22-24 Nov. 2000), 411 (late addition, data not tabulated)
»	P6	a	15.39	Pegasi 110 (16 Nov. 1998), 114
»	P7	a	15.80	CNG 36 (5-6 Dec. 1995, <i>Araratian Coll.</i>), 547; (N-202), Plate 1
»	P8	a	15.66	Auctiones 18 (21-22 Sept. 1989), 850 (15.66g); MM list 404 (Sept. 1978), 18 (15.61g); (C D1-R5a)
»	P9	a	15.60	Peus 282 (30 Oct.-1 Nov. 1973), 179 (15.60g); Myers 5 (15-16 March 1973), 258; H. Schulman (10-13 Oct. 1972), 225; (C D1-R6a)
»	»	b	15.65	Lanz 62 (26 Nov. 1992), 425 (12h)
»	P10	a	15.68	Oxford, Oman 1947 (26ø-12h); (C D1-R11a)
»	»	b	15.65	Spink 102 (2 March 1994, <i>Donabedian Coll.</i>), 134 (15.645g)
»	»	c		Palladium 10 (22 Nov. 1995), 141; (N-205)
»	P11	a	15.99	Leu (Winter 1992/3), 93
»	»	b	15.90	Elsen 40 (17 June 1995), 51; (MD pl. 1, 2/B)
»	»	c	15.42	<i>SNG Manchester</i> ⁵⁸ (1986), 1363 (26ø-12h); Naville 10 (15-18 June 1925, <i>Petrowicz Coll.</i>), 1562 (15.50g-26ø); (C D1-R9a)
»	»	d	14.93	CNG 14 (20 March 1991), 197 (14.93g); Gorny 50 (24 Sept. 1990), 398 (14.93g); (N-9), Plate 1
»	P12	a	15.60	Lanz 62 (26 Nov. 1992), 426 (12h)
»	P13	a	14.88	Elsen list 200 (Aug-Oct. 1998), 63 (14.88g); Elsen list 193 (Sept. 1997), 77 (14.88g); Elsen list 190 (Apr. 1997), 43 (14.88g); Elsen 47 (14 Dec. 1996), 206 (14.88g)
»	P14	a	15.53	G. Hirsch 173 (19-22 Feb. 1992), 495; (N-12)
»	»	b	15.84	Vienna, Inv. 20784 (26ø-12h)
»	P15	a	15.3	Noble (22-24 July 1997), 1767 (15.3g); Noble (9-11 Apr. 1997), 2160 (15.3g)
»	P16	a	15.77	Ciani and Florange (17-21 Feb. 1925), 961 (26ø)
»	P17	a	15.78	Spink 102 (2 March 1994, <i>Donabedian Coll.</i>), 138 (15.782g)

⁵⁷ SNG Vol. VI, *The Lewis Collection in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Part I; The Greek and Hellenistic Coins* (London, 1972), pl. XXIII.

⁵⁸ SNG Manchester (London, 1986).

Silver Coins of Tigranes II of Armenia

- » P18 a 15.25 Washington, DC, G. M. coll. (1978), Inv. 17 (15.25g-25ø-11h); Ex-Demirjian
- » P19 a 16.21 *SNG Milan*⁵⁹ (1992), 445, Inv. M.0.9.20174, Brera 3402 (26ø-12h)
- » » b 15.30 Stack's (8-10 June 1994), 2144
- » P20 a 15.92 L. S. coll. (1991), (27.5ø-1h); (N-102)
- » P21 a 15.95 CNG 36 (5-6 Dec. 1995, *Araratian Coll.*), 549; (N-201), **Plate 1**
- » » b 15.87 Hess and Leu 7 (Apr. 1960), 251 (15.87g-12h); Naville 7 (23-24 June 1924, *Bement Coll.*), 1722 (15.86g-26ø); Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge (4-9 May 1908, *O'Hagan Coll.*), 702 (15.94g); Ex-Ashburnham coll. 1895; (C D1-R7a)
- » » c 15.42 Gorny 81 (3 March 1997), 413 (15.42g); Künker 26 (9-11 March 1994), 225 (15.42g)
- » » d 15.21 Lanz 66 (22 Nov. 1993), 328 (11h); (N-101)
- » » e 15.79 Elsen 26 (12 Sept. 1992), 350
- » P22 a 16.17 Kress 132 (8 Feb. 1965), 283; (Haji Toros,⁶⁰ 1969); (C D1-R8a)
- » » b 15.35 M. P. coll. (1985), (26ø-12h)
- » P23 a 15.82 Ex-L. S./G. B. coll. (1994); (N-2)
- » » b 15.45 Washington, DC, G. M. coll. (1978), Inv. 2 (15.45g-26ø-11h); Ex-Demirjian
- » P24 a 15.63 Los Angeles, Y. Nercessian coll. (1992), Inv. 4212 (26ø-10h); (N-11), **Plate 1**
- » P25 a 15.07 M. P. coll. (1985), (26ø-11h)
- » P26 a 15.63 Erevan, Inv. 18981/7, gift by Mazlumian, 1979 (26.2ø-12h)
- » P27 a 15.88 *Spink N. Circ.*,⁶¹ list (Dec. 1987), 6971; (C D1-R10a)
- » P28 a 15.49 Washington, DC, G. M. coll. (1975), Inv. 4 (15.49g-27.5ø-12h); Demirjian list 4 (1975), 82; (CAA p. 50-17)
- » » b 15.23 Berlin, Löbbecke (1906), Inv. 7965.45 (27ø-12h)
- » P29 a 15.77 Berlin, Löbbecke (1906), Inv. 7965.45 (25ø-12h)
- » P30 a 15.95 Gorny 46 (30 Oct. 1989), 354; (C D1-R12a), **Plate 1**
- » P31 a 15.73 Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 133 (15.728g), **Plate 1**
- » P32 a 14.70 Erevan, Inv. 5388 (26.3ø-12h)
- A2 P33 a 15.28 Pegasi list 75 (1992), 59; CNG 15 (5 June 1991), 247 (15.28g); (N-3), **Plate 1**
- » P34 a 15.18 Ex-L. S./G. B. coll. (1994); (N-5)
- » P35 a 14.07 Nercessian *Bulletin* list 10-B (1980), 260 (26ø)
- » P36 a 15.67 Sternberg (7-8 Nov. 1994), 194 (15.67g); CNG 27 (29 Sept. 1993), 6 (15.63g); (N-4)
- » P37 a 15.95 L. S. coll. (1991), (25.8ø-1h); (N-103)
- » P38 a 15.44 CNG 46 (24 June 1998, *Araratian Coll.* -2), 665; (N-207), **Plate 1**
- » P39 a Cederlind (Summer 1992), 103
- » P40 a 15.32 Naville 10 (15-18 June 1925, *Petrowicz Coll.*), 1563 (25ø); (C D2-R13a)
- » » b 15.41 *SNG Blackburn*⁶² (1989), 1075 (12h)

⁵⁹ SNG Milan, *Milano: Cwiche Raccolte Numismatiche*, Vol. XII. *Syria - Bactria et India; 1. Seleucides (reges) - Chalcidice* (Milan, 1992), p. 110, pl. XLIX.

⁶⁰ Haji Toros, "Tigran's Hoax," *SAN*, Vol. I (Oct. 1969), No. 2, pp. 29-31.

⁶¹ *Spink Numismatic Circular*, previously published as *Numismatic Circular*, by Spink and Son Ltd., London.

⁶² SNG VIII. *The Hunt Collection Blackburn Museum* (1989).

- » » c 15.82 Malter 76 (15 Apr. 2000), 671⁶³
- » » d 15.84 MMn 1 (7 Dec. 1997), 140, **Plate 1**
- » P41 a 15.40 Lanz 36 (21 Apr. 1986), 495 (15.40g-12h); Gorny 24 (14-15 March 1983), 106 (15.32g); (C D2-R14a)
- » P42 a 15.65 London, Inv. BMC 5 (26ø-1h); (C D2-R15a), **Plate 1**
- » P43 a 15.54 Bourgey (27-29 Oct. 1992, *N.K. Coll.*), 847 (12h); (Boutin (1983),⁶⁴ *N.K. Coll.*, 1107, C D2-R16a)
- » » b 15.47 MM list 531 (Apr. 1990), 13; (C D2-R16b), **Plate 1**
- » P44 a 15.87 Naville 14 (2 July 1929), 412 (28ø); (C D2-R17a)
- » P45 a 15.75 Paris, Inv. 14 (26ø-12h); (E. Babelon, p. 213-14; C D2-R18a)
- » » b 15.54 G. Hirsch 79 (27-29 June 1972), 153; (C D2-R18b)
- » » c 15.92 *Spink N. Circ. list* (Jan. 1979), 21 (15.92g); *Spink N. Circ. list* (Sept. 1975), 7386 (15.93g); (C D2-R18c)
- » P46 a 16.00 Paris, Inv. K1826 (25ø-12h)
- » P47 a 15.34 *ACNAC Dewing*⁶⁵ (1985), 2649 (1h); (C D2-R19a)
- » P48 a 16.16 Coin Galleries (14 Apr. 1993), 368; Lanz 40 (25 May 1987), 394 (16.16g-12h); Hess and Leu 28 (May 1965), 280 (16.16g); (C D2-R20a)
- » » b 15.78 Auctiones 20 (8 Nov. 1990), 485; (C D2-R20b)
- » P49 a 15.50 Vinchon (20-22 May 1959), 597; (C D2-R21a)
- » P50 a 15.55 Ariadne (15 Sept. 1982), 125; (C D2-R22a)
- » » b 15.62 Banque Populaire du Nord et Cr dit de la Bourse (Apr. 1987), 243 (15.62g); Bourgey (14-15 Apr. 1910, *Norman Coll.*), 204; (C D2-R22b)
- » P51 a 14.52 Bourgey (4 March 1960), 207; (C D2-R23a)
- » P52 a 15.64 Cahn (26 Nov. 1930), 1558
- » P53 a 15.86 Berk 109 (20 July 1999), 232
- » P54 a 15.49 Gainor (25 Sept. 1994), 28
- » P55 a 15.57 Walcher de Molthein⁶⁶ (1895), 3080
- » P56 a Leyde (Mousheghian (1983)⁶⁷ *Monetary Circulation*, pl.-50)
- » P57 a 15.33 Erevan, Inv. 18981/4, gift by Mazlumian, 1979 (28.2ø-1h),⁶⁸ **Plate 1**
- A3 P58 a 16.05 London, Inv. BMC 4 (25ø-12h); (Foss (1986), pl. 5-G; C D3-R24b), **Plate 1**
- » » b 15.62 Bourgey (27-29 Oct. 1992, *N.K. Coll.*), 848 (15.62g-12h); Leu and MM (3-4 Dec. 1965, *Walter Niggeler Coll.*), 480 (15.60g); Cahn (25 Feb. 1901), 3080 (15.57g-26ø); (Boutin (1983), *N.K. Coll.*, 1108; C D3-R24a)
- » P59 a Demirjian list 6 (1977), 244
- A4 P60 a 15.99 Peus 332 (23-28 Oct. 1991), 283 (15.99g); Superior (11-12 June 1986), 1391 (15.89g); Glendining (21-23 Feb. 1961), 2654 (16.00g); *SNG Lockett* (1957), 3203 (16.00g-26ø-11h); *Weber Coll.*⁶⁹ (1929), 7937; Naville 5 (18 June 1923), 2823 (16.00g-26ø); (C D4-R25a)

⁶³ On some coins the dot in between both legs of "Λ" which is intended to form the letter "A" is slightly lower and oversized. Personal examination of this coin has verified that during the photography, the shadow of this dot gives the illusion of "Δ" letter.

⁶⁴ S. Boutin, *Collection N. K.: Monnaies des Empires de Byzance, ... Monnaies de l'Arm nie Artaxiate et de l'Arm nie Cilicienne* (Maastricht, Netherlands, 1983).

⁶⁵ *Dewing Collection* (ACNAC 6, New York, 1985).

⁶⁶ L. Walcher de Molthein, *Collection des m dailles grecques* (Paris, 1895).

⁶⁷ Kh. A. Mousheghian, *Monetary Circulation in Armenia* (Erevan, 1983), (in Armenian with Russian and English summaries).

⁶⁸ The king's name is inscribed TIFPINNOY.

⁶⁹ L. Forrer, *The Weber Collection*, Vol. III, Part II (London, 1929).

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- » » b MM list 209 (March 1961), 19; (C D4-R25b)
- » P61 a 15.72 Boston (25ø); (Brett⁷⁰ (1955), pl. 102), 2195)
- » P62 a 15.43 Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 135 (15.431g), **Plate 1**
- » P63 a 15.61 Monnaies de Collection (13-15 Oct. 1980), 456; (C D4-R26a)
- A5 P64 a 15.60 Cahn 80 (27 Feb. 1933), 389 (15.60g); Cahn (Frankfurt) 71 (14 Oct. 1931), 559 (15.60g); Hess 202 (28 Oct. 1930), 2632 (15.46g); (C D5-R27b)
- » » b 14.66 J. Schulman (24 Nov. 1913), 558 (14.66g-25ø); J. Schulman (Dec. 1908), 1558 (25ø); (C D5-R27a)
- » P65 a 15.35 Cederlind 96 (Summer 1992), 104; CNG Review⁷¹ 18-2 (2nd Quarter 1993), 132 (15.35g); (N-8), **Plate 1**
- A6 P66 a 15.50 Damascus, Syrian National Museum, **Plate 1**
- P67 a 15.51 Seaby list (Dec. 1978), C1216; (C D6-R30a), **Plate 1**
- » P68 a 15.70 Hess 194 (25 March 1929), 412 (15.70g-25.5ø); Egger (7 Jan. 1908), 667 (15.70g-27ø); (C D6-R28a)
- » » b 15.70 Erevan, Inv. 17619/3 (25.9ø-1h), gift by Papakian, 1960
- » P69 a 15.66 Ex-L. S./G. B. coll. (1994); (N-6), **Plate 1**
- » P70 a 15.45 Ch. H. coll. (1991); (N-7)
- A7 P71 a 15.48 Elsen list 185 (Oct. 1996), 56
- » » b 15.08 Ch. H. coll. (1991); (N-17)
- » » c 15.69 Stack's (10 June 1997, *Schoonmaker Coll.*), 250 (15.69g); Gorny 52 (6 Nov. 1990), 368 (15.69g)
- » P72 a 16.37 Los Angeles, Y. Nercessian coll. (1991), Inv. 4113 (27ø-12h); (N-1), **Plate 1**
- » » b 15.28 CNG 25 (24 March 1993), 387; (N-10)
- » » c 16.72 Münzschatze 14, 68 (16.716g); Lanz 14 (18 Apr. 1978), 131 (14.92g-12h); Numismatica 13 (9-11 Nov. 1976), 353 (16.70g); (C D6-R29a)
- » » d Chapour (22-23 Feb. 1997), 131
- » P73 a 15.88 Erevan, Inv. 18981/8, gift by Mazlumian, 1979 (25.9ø-1h)
- » P74 a 15.5 Los Angeles, CA, H. I. coll. (1996), (15.5g-26ø-1h); Berk 91 (25 June 1996), 210; Berk 88 (28 Nov. 1995), 226; (N-206)
- » P75 a 15.80 CNG 36 (5-6 Dec. 1995, *Araratian Coll.*), 546; (N-203), **Plate 1**
- » P76 a 15.57 Erevan, Inv. 18981/1, gift by Mazlumian, 1979 (27ø-1h)
- A8 P77 a 15.68 Los Angeles, Y. Nercessian coll. (1992), Inv. 4213 (27ø-1h); (N-16), **Plate 1**
- » » b Glendining (10 Oct. 1951), 330
- » » c 15.42 Erevan, Inv. 17619/7 (26.6ø-2h), gift by Papakian, 1960
- » P78 a 15.78 CNG 36 (5-6 Dec. 1995, *Araratian Coll.*), 548; (N-204)
- A9 P79 a 15.86 Berlin, C. R. Fox (1873), (26ø-1h)
- A10 P80 a 15.15 Erevan, Inv. 5379 (25.9ø-12h), Ex-Lazarian Institute coll.; (MD pl. 1-2/E)
- » P81 a 15.49 Nercessian *Bulletin* list 18 (March 1996), 1 (24ø); (N-15)
- » P82 a 15.44 Stack's (10 June 1997, *Schoonmaker Coll.*), 249 (15.44g); Gorny 50 (24 Sept. 1990), 399 (15.70g), **Plate 2**
- » P83 a 15.69 Spink (3 May 1995), 332; MM list 304 (Sept. 1969), 22 (15.69g); (C D7-R?a)

⁷⁰ A. B. Brett, *Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Catalogue of Greek Coins* (Boston, 1955).

⁷¹ *Classical Numismatic Review*, Fixed Price List, published quarterly by Classical Numismatic Group Inc., Lancaster, Pennsylvania and London.

- » P84 a Gorny 78 (13 June 1996), 285
- » P85 a 15.32 Ch. H. coll. (1991); (N-13)
- » » b 15.81 Berlin, Löbbbecke (1906), Inv. 877 (26ø-12h)
- » P86 a 15.56 Ex-L. S./G. B. coll. (1994); (N-14)
- » P87 a 15.39 Helbing (24 Oct. 1927), 3142 (15.39g-26ø); Naville 12 (18-23 Oct. 1926, *Petrowicz Coll.-2*), 1983 (15.39g-26ø); (C D7-R31a)
- » P88 a 13.79 Vigne list (Sept. 1984), 38 (13.79g); Lanz 28 (7 May 1984), 326 (13.79g-11h); (C D7-R32a)
- » » b 15.46 Erevan, Inv. 16380 (26.7ø-12h), Ex-Ter-Hovhannissian coll., **Plate 2**
- » P89 a 15.49 Erevan, Inv. 18798/1, gift by Mazlumian, 1979 (26.7ø-11h)
- » » b 15.18 Erevan, Inv. 17529/2 (25.0ø-11h), Ex-Mirimanian coll., 1958
- » P90 a 15.74 L. S. coll. (1991), (27.3ø-12h); (N-104)
- » P91 a 14.93 Rauch 46 (6-8 May 1991), 296
- » P92 a 15.60 Gorny 19 (12-14 May 1981), 104; G. Hirsch 115 (6-10 Apr. 1979), 301 (15.60g); (C D7-R33a)
- » » b 15.71 Peus 334 (4 Nov. 1992), 516, **Plate 2**
- » » c 15.65 Gorny 104 (9-10 Oct. 2000), 462 (late addition, data not tabulated)
- » P93 a Glendining and Seaby (11 Dec. 1974), 120; (C D7-34a)
- » P94 a 15.39 Oxford, E. S. Bouchier 1930 (26ø-11h); (C D7-R35a)
- A11 P95 a 15.11 Gorny 78 (13 June 1996), 284
- » » b 15.28 Los Angeles, CA, V. B. coll. (1999), (26ø-11h); Ex-Windsor Antiques, **Plate 2**
- A12 P96 a 13.93 Damascus, Syrian National Museum, **Plate 2**
- A13 P97 a 15.64 Bourgey (8 March 1999), 56 (15.64g); Bourgey (27-29 Oct. 1992, *N.K. Coll.*), 850 (15.64g-12h); J. Hirsch 33 (17 Nov. 1913), 930 (15.60g-25ø); Egger (7 Jan. 1908), 668 (15.62g-12h); (Boutin (1983), *N.K. Coll.*, 1110, C D8-R36a)
- » » b 15.62 Berk 109 (20 July 1999), 233
- » P98 a 15.75 Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 137 (15.572g), **Plate 2**
- » P99 a 14.98 Washington, DC, G. M. coll. (1978), Inv. 5 (14.98g-25ø-1h); Ex-Demirjian
- » P100 a 15.35 CNG 36 (5-6 Dec. 1995, *Araratian Coll.*), 545; (N-215), **Plate 2**
- » » b CAA, pl. 2-17; (C D8-37a)
- » P101 a 15.91 Gorny 60 (5 Oct. 1992), 251

Group 2: On rock, monogram 𐎠𐎼 ; in r. field, to r. of palm-branch, o or e

- A14 P1 a 15.46 MM 41 (18-19 June 1970), 301; (C D9-R1a)
- » » b 15.40 CNG 46 (24 June 1998, *Araratian Coll.-2*), 667; (N-211), **Plate 2**
- A15 » c 15.70 Bourgey (8 March 1999), 57 (15.70g); Bourgey (27-29 Oct. 1992, *N.K. Coll.*), 852 (15.70g-12h); (Boutin (1983), *N.K. Coll.*, 1112, C D10-R1a), **Plate 2**
- » » d 15.5 Kölner Münzkabinett 9 (1-2 Feb. 1972), 96; (C D10-R1c)
- » P2 a 15.70 Glasgow (28ø): (*Hunterian Coll.*⁷² (1901), pl. 63-1; CAA, pl. 3-36; C D10-R1b)
- » P3 a 15.4 Hess (7 March 1935), 425 (15.4g-27ø); Cahn 61 (3 Dec. 1928), 171 (14.4g); Hess (6 Jan. 1926), 422 (15.4g-26ø); (C D10-R2a)

⁷² G. MacDonald, *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection, University of Glasgow*, Vol. III (Glasgow, 1901).

- » » b 15.23 Platt (4 Apr. 1933), 186; Hamburger (11 June 1930), 438 (15.23g-28.5ø); Ratto (13 May 1912), 1099 (15.23g); (C D10-R2b)
- » P4 a 15.13 Erevan, Inv. 17931/1, gift by T. Mousheghian, 1965 (26.7ø-1h)
- » P5 a 15.52 Toronto, ROM, Inv. 926.2.42 (15.52g-26ø-1h); Naville 12 (18-23 Oct. 1926, *Petrowicz Coll.*-2), 1987 (15.60g-26ø); Hess (30 Apr. 1917), 1744 (15.65g); (C D10-R3a)
- » » b 15.46 G. Hirsch 75 (22-24 Nov. 1971), 251; (C D10-R3b)
- » P6 a 14.95 Nercessian *Bulletin* list 13 (1989), 1 (26ø)
- » P7 a 15.59 Nercessian *Bulletin* list 17 (1994), 5b (28ø); (N-18)
- » P8 a 15.08 Ex-Nercessian coll. (25ø); (N-19)
- » P9 a 15.41 Erevan, Inv. 18305/2, unearthed from Parakar tomb, 1961, received from Tiratsian, 1970 (26.4ø-1h)
- » P10 a 15.19 Ex-L. S./G. B. coll. (1994); (N-22)
- » P11 a 14.68 L. S. coll. (1991), (26.4ø-12h); (N-107)
- » P12 a 15.45 Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 140
- » P13 a 15.05 Kricheldorf 10 (7 May 1962), 130
- » P14 a 14.79 CNG 36 (5-6 Dec. 1995, *Araratian Coll.*), 550; (N-213), **Plate 2**
- A16 P15 a 12.46 Nercessian *Bulletin* list 9 (1979), 2 (25ø)
- » P16 a Platt 2 (3 May 1921), 104
- A17 P17 a 15.74 Bourgey (2-4 June 1988), 112
- » P18 a 15.34 Erevan, Inv. 18305/3, unearthed from Parakar tomb, 1961, received from Tiratsian, 1970 (26.6ø-1h)
- » P19 a 15.54 Los Angeles, CA, V. B. coll. (1999), (15.54g-29ø-12h); CNG 1999; The New York Sale (2 Dec. 1999), 123 (15.54g); Credit Suisse 4 (3 Dec. 1985), 661 (15.53g); Kricheldorf 27 (12-13 Nov. 1973), 149; Kricheldorf 4 (7 Oct. 1957), 381 (15.65g); (C D11-R5a), **Plate 2**
- » P20 a 15.23 Intentionally left blank
- » P21 a 14.98 Erevan, Inv. 18215/4 (26.8ø-1h), received from Hasratian, 1969; (Mousheghian (1973), *Sarnakounk Hoard*-122, Inv. 18215/11)
- » P22 a 15.43 Bourgey (4 March 1960), 205; (C D11-R6a)
- » P23 a 15.02 CNG 18 (3 Dec. 1991), 194 (25ø); (N-70; C D11-R7a)
- » P24 a 15.77 Robinson⁷³ (1923), *Lampson Coll.*, 349
- » P25 a Poinsignon list 36 (Nov. 1993), 401
- » » b 14.27 Jerusalem, Spear coll.; (MD pl. 1-1/I)
- » P26 a 15.84 Erevan, Inv. 16381 (27.4ø-1h), Ex-Ter-Hovhannissian coll.
- » P27 a Donabedian⁷⁴ (Money, Numismatics, 1967), 6
- » P28 a 15.96 Jerusalem, Spear coll. (12h); (MD pl. 1-1/C)
- » P29 a 15.52 Erevan, Inv. 5380 (27.1ø-12h), Ex-Lazarian Institute coll.
- » P30 a 15.72 Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 132 (15.722g)
- » P31 a 15.67 Erevan, Inv. 17619/4 (25.9ø-1h), gift by Papakian, 1960; on rock Å , in r. field ø , **Plate 2**
- A18 P32 a 15.39 Nercessian *Bulletin* list 17 (1994), 5a (28ø); (N-21), **Plate 2**
- A19 P33 a 15.97 Bourgey (27-29 Oct. 1992, *N.K. Coll.*), 851 (12h); (Boutin (1983), *N.K. Coll.*, 1111; C D12-R8a)
- » P34 a 15.26 MM 68 (15 Apr. 1986), 317; (C D12-R9a)

⁷³ E. S. G. Robinson, *Catalogue of Ancient Greek Coins Collected by G. L. Lampson* (London, 1923).

⁷⁴ A. H. M. Donabedian, "Money, Numismatics, and the Coinage of Tigranes the Great," *Shirak*, Vol. XI (July 1967), No. 7, pp. 346-55, 2 pls. (in Armenian).

- » P35 a 14.79 MM list 491 (Aug. 1986), 21; (C D12-R10a)
- » » b 15.81 CNG 36 (5-6 Dec. 1995, *Araratian Coll.*), 552; (N-208), **Plate 2**
- » P36 a 15.55 CNG 16 (16 Aug. 1991), 203 (26ø); (N-29; C D12-R12a)
- » P37 a 14.79 Coin Galleries (11 Feb. 1988), 222 (14.795)
- » P38 a 15.14 Erevan, Inv. 17619/5, gift by Papakian, 1960 (27.8ø-1h); (Mousheghian⁷⁵ (1997), *Num. of Arm. Hist.*, p. 152-16)
- » » b 15.48 Los Angeles, Y. Nercessian coll. (1992), Inv. 4214 (27ø-12h); (N-28)
- » » c 15.58 Nercessian *Bulletin* list 18 (1996), 2 (26ø); N-27)
- » P39 a 15.54 Elsen 44 (27 Apr. 1996), 238 (15.54g); CNG 36 (5-6 Dec. 1995, *Araratian Coll.*), 551 (15.51g); Gorny 60 (5 Oct. 1992), 252 (15.57g); (N-210)
- » » b 15.88 Numismatica Ars Classica 11 (29 Apr. 1998), 109, **Plate 2**
- » P40 a 14.40 Erevan, Inv. 5378 (28ø-12h), Ex-Lazarian Institute coll.
- » P41 a 15.39 CNG 36 (5-6 Dec. 1995, *Araratian Coll.*), 553/1; (N-212)
- » P42 a 15.75 Paris, Seyrig coll., Inv. 1973.1.255 (28.5ø-12h)
- » P43 a 15.81 Nercessian 1 (2 May 1997, *Joseph Coll.*), 2 (15.81g-26ø); Malter 34 (13-5 Dec. 1986), 60 (15.77g); (N-214)
- A20 P44 a 15.48 London, Inv. 1925-1-5-100 Spink (26ø-12h); (Foss (1986), pl. 5-H; C D12-R11a), **Plate 2**
- » P45 a 15.79 NFA 31 (18 March 1993), 291; (N-24)
- A21 P46 a 15.56 Lanz 62 (26 Nov. 1992), 424 (12h), **Plate 2**
- A22 P47 a 15.9 Galerie des Monnaies (18 Dec. 1970), 624; (C D13-R13a)
- » P48 a 15.33 Los Angeles, Y. Nercessian coll. (1972), Inv. 1 (25ø-12h); Seaby list (Apr. 1971), A378; (C D13-R14a)
- » P49 a 15.06 Jerusalem, Spear coll.; *Spink N. Circ.* list (March 1978), 3184; (C D13-R15a)
- » P50 a Hesperia list 45/46, 312; Glendining (5 March 1970), 120; (C D13-R16a)
- » » b 15.67 Vinchon (13-15 Nov. 1986), 250; (C D13-R16b)
- » P51 a 15.39 Superior (7-10 June 1987), 4174 (15.39g); Superior (22-24 Oct. 1979; *Northwood-Spear Sale*), 1514; (C D13-R17a)
- » P52 a 15.78 Los Angeles, CA, H. I. coll. (1998) (15.78g-25ø-12h); Superior (2-3 June 1998), 6673
- » P53 a 15.77 Berlin (Prokesch-Osten coll.), (26ø-12h), **Plate 2**
- » P54 a 15.14 Sotheby's (21-22 June 1990), 604 (12h); (C D13-R18a)
- » P55 a 14.74 Erevan, Inv. 18981/3, gift by Mazlumian, 1979 (27.8ø-1h), **Plate 2**
- » P56 a 15.7 Hess (28 Apr. 1936), 745; (C D13-R19a)
- » P57 a 14.04 Gorny 36 (8 Apr. 1987), 292; (C D13-R20a)
- » P58 a 14.26 Seaby list (Feb. 1976), A135; (C D13-R21a)
- » P59 a *Caucasian Albania* (Dadasheva⁷⁶ (1976), pl. 3-28; C D13-R22a)
- » P60 a 15.33 NFA 31 (18 March 1993), 292; (N-23)
- » P61 a 15.40 CNG Review 19-1 (1st Quarter 1994), 86 (15.40g); CNG 27 (29 Sept. 1993), 8 (15.40g); (N-25, N-106)
- » P62 a 15.72 Stack's (8 Dec. 1993), 2110; (N-105)
- » P63 a 15.34 Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 136 (15.335g), **Plate 2**

⁷⁵ Kh. A. Mousheghian, *The Numismatics of Armenian History* (Erevan, 1997), (in Armenian, Russian, and English).

⁷⁶ S. A. Dadasheva, "The Fundamental Lines of the Monetary Circulation of Caucasian Albania," *Vestnik Drevnei Istorii* (1976), No. 4 (138), pp. 79-88, pls. I-III (in Russian with English summary).

- » P64 a 15.56 Watertown, MA, Armenian Library and Museum of America coll., Inv. 99.497 (1h), gift by Bedoukian, 1986; P. Z. Bedoukian coll. (1983); (Bedoukian, REA 1983-1),⁷⁷ **Plate 2**
- A23 P65 a 13.48 Auctiones 3 (4-5 Dec. 1973), 204 (13.48g); Leu and Hess 45 (12-13 May 1970), 354 (13.83g-12h); (C D14-R23a), **Plate 3**
- A24 P66 a 15.42 Ex-J. G. coll. (1991); (N-30), **Plate 3**
- » » b 15.79 Washington, DC, G. M. coll. (1976), Inv. 15 (15.79g-28ø-12h); Demirjian list 6 (1977), 242; Donabedian (Money, Numismatics), 3, **Plate 3**
- A25 P67 a 15.92 Monetarium list 55 (Spring 1991), 124
- » P68 a 15.55 Baranowski 4 (25 Feb. 1931), 759 (15.55g); Ratto (24 June 1929), 515 (15.50g-25ø); (C D15-R24a), **Plate 3**
- » P69 a 15.54 NFA 31 (18 March 1993), 290; (N-26)
- » P70 a 15.27 Los Angeles, CA, V. B. coll. (1999), (25ø-12h); Ex-Mark Bettinger
- A26 P71 a 15.41 Paris, De Clercq 262 (27ø-12h); (Le Rider and Seyrig⁷⁸ (1968); C D16-R25a), **Plate 3**
- » P72 a 15.45 Sotheby and Co. (10 Oct. 1974), 52 (15.45g); Coins and Antiquities list 4 (1973), G572 (15.45g); (C D16-R26a)
- » P73 a 15.33 Numismatica Ars Classica B (25-26 Feb. 1992), 1528; (C D16-R27a)
- A27 P74 a 15.40 Lanz 60 (11 June 1992), 247 (12h), **Plate 3**
- A28 P75 a 15.55 Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 139 (15.553g), **Plate 3**
- » P76 a Superior (30 May 1995), 7754
- A29 P77 a 15.46 CNG 22 (2 Sept. 1992), 162 (15.46g); CNG 20 (25 March 1992), 171 (15.46g); (N-20)
- A30 P78 a 15.69 CNG 46 (24 June 1998, *Araratian Coll.* -2), 666; (N-209), **Plate 3**
- » P79 a 15.23 *Spink N. Circ.* list (Dec. 1984), 7856; (C D10-R4a)

Group 3: On rock, monogram \ddagger ; in r. field, to r. of palm-branch, monogram Ω , Φ , Ψ or a dot (•); (the last three varieties indicated)

- A31 P1 a 15.9 Venice Mekhitarist coll.; (CAA, pl. 3-35/41; C D17-R1a), **Plate 3**
- » P2 a 15.5 Kress 122 (30 May 1962), 502; (C D17-R2a)
- » » b 15.03 MM 54 (26 Oct. 1978), 371 (15.03g); MM 53 (29 Nov. 1977), 148 (15.03g); MM 37 (5 Dec. 1968), 269 (15.03g); (C D17-R2b)
- » » c Demirjian list (Spring 1980), 42; (C D17-R2c)
- » » d Sotheby Parke Bernet and Co. (3 May 1984), 159; (C D17-R2d)
- » P3 a 15.65 Vienna, Inv. 37555 (26ø-12h); (MD pl. 3-29/E)
- » P4 a 14.95 G. Hirsch 191 (24-28 Sept. 1996), 708
- » P5 a 15.87 Berlin, Imhoof-Blumer coll. (1900), (12h)
- » P6 a Berlin, Regling (1924), pl. 42-857 (12h); (C D17-R3a)
- » » b 15.96 Paris, *de Luynes Coll.* 3435 (26ø); (E. Babelon (1890), p. 213-8, pl. 29-8; J. Babelon⁷⁹ (1930), pl. 127-3435; C D17-R3b)
- » P7 a 15.91 Regling, Berlin (1929), p. 53
- » P8 a 15.91 Peus 340 (2 Nov. 1994, *Jamgochian Coll.*), 450 (15.91g); Naville 10 (15-18 June 1925, *Petrowicz Coll.*), 1560 (16.04g-27ø); (C D17-R4a)

⁷⁷ P. Z. Bedoukian, "Some Unpublished Coins of the Artaxiads of Armenia," *Revue des Etudes Arméniennes*, New Series, Vol. XVII (1983), pp. 279-287, pl. II, No. 1. The word TIFPANOY is inscribed twice. There is no indication that it is a double strike.

⁷⁸ G. Le Rider and H. Seyrig, "Objets de la collection Louis De Clercq," *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. VI, Vol. X (1968), pp. 7-40, pls. 1-8.

⁷⁹ Jean Babelon, *Catalogue de la collection de Luynes*, Vol. IV (Paris, 1936).

- » P9 a 15.43 Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 123 (15.434g)
- » P10 a Munich (Overbeck and Klose⁸⁰ (1987), p. 21, No. 38; (C D17-R5a)
- » » b 15.34 Peus 280 (30 Oct.-2 Nov. 1972), 229 (15.34g); Myers 2 (11-12 May 1972), 157; MM list 316 (Sept. 1970), 16 (15.31g); MM list 202 (Aug. 1960), 17 (15.31g); (C D17-R5b), **Plate 3**
- » P11 a Alföldi⁸¹ (1978), p. 42
- » P12 a 14.60 Washington, DC, G. M. coll. (1976), Inv. 1 (14.60g-26ø-11h); Demirjian list 5 (1976), 18; (CAA, p. 54-45)
- » » b 15.45 Ciani and Florange (17-21 Feb. 1925), 962 (28ø)
- » P13 a 15.87 *ACNAC Wheaton*⁸² (1981), 268 (12h); (C D17-R6a)
- » P14 a 15.66 Washington, DC, G. M. coll. (1976), Inv. 6 (15.66g-25ø-12h); Ex-Demirjian
- » P15 a 15.44 Gans 16 (19 Apr. 1960), 436; (C D17-R7a)
- » P16 a 15.07 J. Schulman 274 (23-25 March 1982), 4038 (15.07g); J. Schulman 265 (28-29 Sept. 1976), 220 (15.07g); J. Schulman list 206 (16 Oct.-5 Nov. 1975), 21 (15.07g); (C D17-R8a)
- » P17 a 15.96 NFA 31 (18 March 1993), 293; (N-39)
- » P18 a 15.31 Washington, DC, G. M. coll. (1974), Inv. 12 (15.31g-25ø-12h); Ex-Demirjian
- » P19 a 15.99 Peus 250 (15 March 1954), 553 (15.99g-27ø); Rosenberg 72 (11 July 1932), 740 (16.10g); (C D17-R9a)
- » P20 a 15.68 Auctiones 12 (29-30 Sept. 1981), 754; (C D17-R10a)
- » » b 15.24 Washington, DC, G. M. coll. (1974), Inv. 14 (15.24g-25ø-12h); Ex-Demirjian; Ex-Kapamadjian, **Plate 3**
- » P21 a 15.36 NFA 1 (20-21 March 1975), 214; (C D17-R11a)
- » P22 a 15.15 Los Angeles, CA, H. I. coll. (1995), (15.15g-25ø-12h); Cederlind 102 (Autumn 1995), 216; Cederlind 98 (Summer 1993), 666; Cederlind 94 (Autumn 1991), 90; (N-40; C D17-R12a), **Plate 3**
- » P23 a 15.09 Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 130 (15.088g)
- » P24 a 16.02 NFA 31 (18 March 1993), 294; (N-38)
- » P25 a 15.69 L. S. coll. (1991), (27.1ø-12h); (N-113)
- » P26 a 15.95 Kurpfälzische 50 (12-13 June 1996), 148 (15.95g); Kurpfälzische 49 (13-14 Dec. 1995), 240 (15.95g)
- » P27 a 15.83 Shore list 92 (2000), 31, **Plate 3**
- » P28 a 15.24 Los Angeles, CA, V. B. coll. (1999), (15.24g-25ø-12h); V. A. coll. (1998); Nercessian 3 (2 June 1998, *Abgarians Coll.*), 3 (25ø); (N-220)
- » P29 a 15.48 Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 129
- A32 P30 a 16.02 London (25ø-1h); (Foss (1986), pl. 5-F4; (C D18-R13a), **Plate 3**
- » » b Seaby list (Jan. 1975), A22; (C D18-R13b)
- » » c Glendining (20-21 July 1976), 22; (C D18-R13c)
- » P31 a 15.67 MM list 590 (Sept.-Oct. 1995), 6 (15.68g); Schulten (2-4 June 1982), 237 (15.67g); J. Schulman 248 (19 Nov. 1968), 191 (15.673g); (C D18-R14a)

⁸⁰ P. Overbeck and D. O. A. Klose, *Antike im Münzbild. Eine Einführung. Staatliche Münzsammlung München* (Munich, 1987).

⁸¹ Maria R. Alföldi, *Antike Numismatik* (Mainz Am Rhein, 1978).

⁸² J. D. Bishop and R. R. Holloway, *Wheaton College Collection of Greek and Roman Coins* (New York, ACNAC, 1981), 16, pl. 20.

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- » P32 a Cederlind 96 (Summer 1992), 105
- » P33 a 15.59 Superior (9-10 Dec. 1989, *Heifetz Coll.*-2), 2779
- » P34 a 15.41 Cambridge, MA, C. V. coll. (1999), (15.41g-30ø-11h); Berk 109 (20 July 1999), 230 (15.41g)
- » P35 a 15.98 L. S. coll. (1991), (26.8ø-12h); (N-111)
- » » b 15.16 Los Angeles, CA, V. B. coll. (1999), (26ø-12h); Ex-Malter
- » P36 a 15.80 L. S. coll. (1991), (27.6ø-12h); (N-112), **Plate 3**
- » P37 a 15.78 Glendining (7 Apr. 1971), 132; (C D18-R15a)
- » P38 a 13.75 MM list 276 (May 1967), 29; (C D18-R17a)
- » P39 a 15.64 Erevan, Inv. 18981/6 (25.5ø-1h), gift by Mazlumian, 1979
- » » b Seaby list (Sept. 1967), A986; (C D18-R16a)
- » » c 15.23 Los Angeles, CA, V. B. coll. (1999), (26ø-12h); Ex-Pegasi, **Plate 3**
- » P40 a 15.16 Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 127 (15.157g), **Plate 3**
- » P41 a Christie's (2 May 1984), 47; (C D18-R18a)
- » P42 a 15.59 Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 131 (15.558g)
- » P43 a 15.48 Vadrines (27 March 1990), 67; (C D18-R19a)
- » P44 a *Journal of NFA III/2-4* (Autumn 1974), H287
- » P45 a 14.23 Ex-L. S./G. B. coll. (1994); (N-36)
- » P46 a Colosseum 69/104 (27 Apr. 1993), 8; (N-37)
- A33 P47 a 16.00 Paris, Inv. 11 (25ø-12h); (E. Babelon, p. 213-11; C D19-R20a), **Plate 3**
- » » b 14.91 Elsen 22 (14 Sept. 1991), 177 (14.91g); Elsen 18 (22 Apr. 1991), 263 (14.91g); Elsen list 113 (Jan. 1989), 58 (14.91g); Ceresio (26 Sept. 1986), 157 (14.90g); R. Schulman (30 May 1983, *Private Auction*), 29 (14.89g); (C D19-R20b)
- » » c Demirjian list 5 (1976), 19
- » P48 a 15.08 Watertown, MA, Armenian Library and Museum of America coll., Inv. 99.494 (12h), gift by Bedoukian, 1999; P. Z. Bedoukian coll.; Superior (7-10 June 1987), 4175 (15.08g); Malter 1 (9-11 Nov. 1973), 191 (14.86g-12h); (C D19-R21a)
- » » b 15.53 Peus 283 (14-16 May 1974), 147; (C D19-R21b)
- » P49 a 15.56 Bonhams 7 (29-30 March 1982), 205
- » P50 a 14.77 Washington, DC, G. M. coll. (1974), Inv. 9 (14.77g-25ø-12h); Demirjian list 3 (1974), 2
- » P51 a 15.47 Washington, DC, G. M. coll. (1974), Inv. 7 (15.47g-27ø-11h); Ex-Demirjian
- » P52 a 15.65 Salisbury (15.65g-12h); J. Hirsch 25 (29 Nov. 1909), 3117 (15.64g-29ø); (*Courtauld Coll.*⁸³ (1970), 105; C D19-R22a)
- » P53 a 15.88 Brussels (26ø-1h); Hoffmann (10 March 1887); (Naster⁸⁴ (1959), pl. 87-1632, *Coll. de Hirsch*; C D19-R23a)
- » P54 a 15.4 Superior Stamps (19-23 Aug. 1975), 3349; (C D19-R24a)
- » » b Adams, *MacSorley Coll.*, 775; (C D19-R24b)
- » P55 a 15.90 London, Inv. BMC 7 (27ø-12h); (Foss (1986), pl. 5-F1; C D19-R25a), **Plate 3**

⁸³ G. Pollard, *A Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Collection of Sir Stephen Courtland at the University College of Rhodesia* (Salisbury, 1970), 92 pp., 15 pls.

⁸⁴ P. Naster, *Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique, Cabinet des Médailles: Catalogue des monnaies grecques, la collection Lucien de Hirsch* (Brussels, 1959).

- » » b 15.80 Vinchon (14 May 1982), 48 (15.80g); Loudmer and Poulain (15-16 June 1976), 110 (15.82g); MM list 356 (May 1974), 19 (15.82g); (C D19-R25b)
- » » c 15.17 Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 124 (15.168g)
- » P56 a Munten 102 (May 1995), 23; Munten 100 (Aug. 1994), 41
- » P57 a Coin Galleries (9 March 1956), 1633; (C D19-R26a)
- » P58 a Schrötter⁸⁵ (1930), pl. 4-56
- » P59 a 15.4 Kress 147 (5 May 1969), 250; (C D19-R27a)
- » P60 a Downie and Lepczyk 72 (30 Jan. 1987), 78; (C D19-R29a)
- » P61 a Seaby list (Apr. 1974), A146; (C D19-R29a)
- » » b 15.45 Vinchon (2-3 Dec. 1975), 155; (C D19-R29b)
- » P62 a 14.66 Damascus, Syrian National Museum
- » P63 a 15.25 Bourgey (4 March 1960), 206; (C D19-R30a), **Plate 3**
- » P64 a 15.57 Elsen list 85 (Jan. 1986), 29 (15.57g); Elsen list 46 (July-Aug. 1982), 50; Vecchi and Sons 7 (29 March 1982), 205 (15.56g); (C D19-R31a)
- » P65 a 14.99 Malter 1 (9-11 Nov. 1973), 193; (C D19-R32a)
- » P66 a 14.69 Los Angeles, CA, Mekhitarian Educational Foundation (1998), (27ø-1h)
- » P67 a 15.92 Los Angeles, CA, V. B. coll. (1999), (26ø-12h), **Plate 3**
- » P68 a 15.09 Washington, DC, G. M. coll. (1974), Inv. 16 (15.09g-25ø-12h); Ex-Demirjian
- » P69 a 15.56 Washington, DC, G. M. coll. (1975), Inv. 3 (15.56g-25ø-12h); Demirjian list 5 (1976), 20; (CAA, p. 50-20), **Plate 4**
- » P70 a 15.49 *SNG Milan* (1992) 449, Inv. M.0.9.20178, Brera 3401 (28ø-12h)
- » P71 a 15.22 Nercessian *Bulletin* list 18 (March 1996), 3 (26ø); (N-33), **Plate 4**
- » P72 a 15.17 Los Angeles, CA, V. B. coll. (1999), (26ø-12h); Ex-Windsor Antiques
- » P73 a 15.10 Ex-L. S./G. B. coll. (1994); (N-34)
- » P74 a 15.29 Erevan, Inv. 17356 (25.1ø-12h), gift by Aivazian, 1954; (MD pl. 3-29/C)
- A34 P75 a 15.5 Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 122 (15.497g), **Plate 4**
- » » b 16.04 Los Angeles, CA, V. B. coll. (2000), (26ø-12h); Ex-Mark Bettinger
- A35 » c 15.33 Lanz 62 (26 Nov. 1992), 427 (12h), **Plate 4**
- » P76 a 15.80 Münzhandlung 4 (1 Oct. 1935), 888; (C D21-R34a)
- A36 P77 a 15.34 Erevan, Inv. 14360 (25.8ø-1h), private purchase; (MD pl. 3-29/A)
- » P78 a Donabedian (Money, Numismatics, 1967), 10
- » P79 a 15.57 Albuquerque 21 (19 Apr. 1990), 114
- A37 P80 a 15.93 Numismatica Ars Classica 1 (29-30 March 1989), 238 (15.93g); Leu and NFA (Zurich) (16-18 Oct. 1984), 284; Naville 10 (15-18 June 1925, *Petrowicz Coll.*), 1559 (15.92g-26ø); (C D20-R33a), **Plate 4**
- » » b 15 Ciani and Vinchon (6-7 May 1955), 230 (25ø); (C D20-R33b)
- » P81 a 15.23 Aufhäuser (21-22 Oct. 1985), 144; (C D20-R33c)
- » » b 15.53 Erevan, Inv. 16115 (25.9ø-1h); (Mousheghian (1973), *Sarnakounk Hoard*-121, 15.15g)
- A38 P82 a Kricheldorf 34 (24-25 Jan. 1980), 221; (C D22-R35a)
- » » b 15.73 Glendining (10 Dec. 1986), 330 (12h); (C D22-R35b), **Plate 4**
- A39 P83 a 15.67 MM list 333 (Apr. 1972), 24; (C D23-R36a; Alram⁸⁶ 196), **Plate 4**
- » » b 16.07 *SNG Milan* (1992) 446, Inv. M.0.9.20175, Brera 3400 (26ø-12h)

⁸⁵ F. Schrötter, *Wörterbuch der münzkunde* (Berlin, 1930).

⁸⁶ M. Alram, *Nomina Propria Iranica Nummis. Materialgrundlagen Personennamen auf antiken Münzen* (Vienna, 1986).

- » P84 a 15.61 Auctiones 12 (29-30 Sept. 1981), 753 (15.61g); Myers (March 1974), 98 (15.60g); (C D23-R37a)
- » P85 a 15.86 Lisbon (15.86g-1h); Naville 1 (14 March 1921, *Pozi Coll.*⁸⁷), 3036 (15.88g-26ø); (*Gulbenkian Coll.*⁸⁸ (1989), pl. 97), 1058; C D23-R38a)
- » P86 a 15.99 Elsen list 81 (Aug. 1985), 35; Elsen list 41 (Feb. 1982), 9 (15.99g); (C D23-R39a)
- » P87 a 15.56 Erevan, Inv. 18981/2 (27.1ø-1h), gift by Mazlumian, 1979
- » » b 15.74 CNG [56], Freeman and Sear, Numismatics Ars Classica, Triton IV (5 Dec. 2000), 323, (15.74g); (Leu 30 (28 Apr. 1982), 200 (15.74g-1h); J. Schulman (8-10 June 1966), 1273 (15.8g); (C D23-R40a)
- » P88 a 15.56 Waddell list 61 (Autumn 1993), 84; (N-108)
- » P89 a 15.70 Paris, Inv. 10 (26ø-1h); (E. Babelon p. 213-10; C D23-R41a), **Plate 4**
- » » b 15.46 Münz Zentrum 42 (10-13 Nov. 1980), 129 (15.46g); G. Hirsch 58 (19-22 June 1968), 3203 (15.35g); (C D23-R41b)
- » » c 15.26 Auctiones 24 (23 June 1994), 341; Numismatica Ars Classica A (27-28 Feb. 1991), 1520 (15.26g); (C D23-R41c)
- » P90 a 15.79 Paris, *Coll. de Luynes* 3434 (27ø); (E. Babelon (1890), p. 213-9; J. Babelon (1930), pl. 127-3434; C D23-R42a)
- » P91 a Colosseum 77/113 (6 June 1994), 6; (N-115)
- » P92 a 15.61 Paris, Inv. 11 bis (26ø-1h); (C D23-R43a), **Plate 4**
- » » b 15.56 *Spink N. Circ.* list (March 1973), 2121; (Anthony⁸⁹ (1983), p. 159-252; C D23-R43b)
- » » c Gorny 20 (1-2 Dec. 1981), 67; (C D23-R43c)
- » » d 15.84 G. Hirsch 186 (10-12 May 1995), 543; (N-216)
- » » e 15.77 Kurpfälzische 50 (12-13 June 1996), 147 (15.77g); Gorny 71 (3 May 1995), 416 (15.77g); Gorny 62 (20 Apr. 1993), 316 (15.57g)
- » P93 a 15.45 MM list 452 (Feb. 1983), 21 (15.45g); NFA 9 (10 Dec. 1980), 330 (15.50g); (C D23-R44a), **Plate 4**
- » » b 15.57 CNG 36 (5-6 Dec. 1995, *Araratian Coll.*), 554; (N-217)
- » P94 a 15.62 Malter 49 (15 Nov. 1992), 903 (15.62g); Sotheby Co. (30 Apr.-1 May 1958), 270; (C D23-R45a)
- » » b 15.62 Los Angeles, CA, V. B. coll. (1999), (15.62g-25ø-12h); Ex-CNG; CNG 27 (29 Sept. 1993), 9 (15.58g); (N-41)
- » P95 a 16.03 Gorny 40 (7 Apr. 1988), 294; (C D23-R46a)
- » P96 a 15.47 Las Vegas, NV, Ex-W. Williams coll. (1999), Inv. 31 (25ø-11h); CNG eBay (7-14 July 1999), 128216806 (15.47g); Vecchi 15 (15 June 1999), 423 (15.78g)
- » P97 a 15.79 L. S. coll. (1991), (25.5ø-1h); (N-114)
- » P98 a 15.26 Sotheby's (9-10 Dec. 1993), 468; (N-109)
- » P99 a 15.28 Sotheby's (9-10 Dec. 1993), 469; (N-110)
- » P100 a 15.20 Superior (31 May-1 June 1999), 949
- » P101 a 15.95 Boston (25ø); (Brett (1955), pl. 102), 2194)
- » » b 15.76 Tkalec (29 Feb. 2000), 177, **Plate 4**
- » P102 a 15.71 Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 126 (15.707g)

⁸⁷ S. Pozzi, *Monnaies grecques antiques provenant de la collection de feu le Prof. S. Pozzi* (Geneva, 1921).

⁸⁸ G. K. Jenkins and M. C. Hipolito, *A Catalogue of the Calouste Gulbenkian Collection of Greek Coins, Greece to East, Part II* (Lisbon, 1989).

⁸⁹ J. Anthony, *Collecting Greek Coins* (London, 1983).

- » P103 a 15.04 Elsen 43 (16-17 Feb. 1996), 104 (15.04g); Elsen list 174 (Aug. 1995), 30 (15.04g); Spink (3 May 1995), 333 (15.04g)
- » P104 a 15.16 H.A., coll., Nercessian *Bulletin* list 18 (March 1996), 4; (N-221), **Plate 4**
- » P105 a 15.77 Ciani and Vinchon (6-8 Feb. 1956), 626
- » P106 a 14.96 Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 125 (14.959g)
- » P107 a 15.47 CNG 46 (24 June 1998, *Araratian Coll.*-2), 668; (N-218)
- A40 P108 a 16.11 Lisbon (16.11g-12h); Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge (3-8 Feb. 1909, *Benson Coll.*), 768 (16.17g); Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge (7-12 Dec. 1896, *Bunbury Coll.*), 593 (16.524g); Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge (5 Dec. 1859, *Northwick Coll.*), 1376?); (*Gulbenkian Coll.* (1989), pl. 97), 1057; C D24-R47a)
- » P109 a 15.77 Washington, DC, G. M. coll. (1981), Inv. 10 (15.77g-27ø-12h); Auctiones 12 (29-30 Sept. 1981), 751 (15.78g); *Hesperia* list 33, 45; (C D24-R48a), **Plate 4**
- » » b 15.60 Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 121 (15.604g)
- A41 P110 a 15.76 Cambridge (28ø-12h); Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge (23-27 June 1890, *Sim Coll.*), 439; (*McLean Coll.*⁹⁰ (1929), pl. 343-11), 9361; C D25-R49a)
- » » b Platt (28-29 March 1922), 718; (C D25-R49b)
- » » c 15.09 Lanz 30 (26 Nov. 1984), 365 (15.09g-1h); *Galerie des Monnaies* (9 June 1978), 1478; Malter 1 (9-11 Nov. 1973), 192 (15.87g); (C D25-R49c)
- P111 a 15.80 Naville 12 (18-23 Oct. 1926, *Petrowicz Coll.*-2), 1985 (15.80g-26ø); (*Petrowicz*⁹¹ (1904), pl. 25-5, (15.85g); C D25-R50a)
- » » b 15.76 *Galerie des Monnaies* and Spink (10 Oct. 1977), 273 (15.76g); *Spink N. Circ.* list (Nov. 1974), 8934 (15.75g); Myers 6 (6 Dec. 1973), 236 (15.75g); (*Mitchner*⁹² (1978), p. 101-34; C D25-R50b), **Plate 4**
- » P112 a 15.77 Erevan, Inv. 18981/5 (26.9ø-1h), gift by Mazlumian, 1979
- » P113 a 15.38 London, Inv. 1935-11-17-894, Barnett (26ø-1h); (C D25-R51a)
- » P114 a 16.90 Mission Hills, CA, Ararat Eskijian Museum (26ø-1h), gift by Eskijian 1998; L. E. coll. (1963); Ex-Malter⁹³
- » P115 a 15.63 Washington, DC, G. M. coll. (1976), Inv. 8 (15.63g-25ø-1h); Ex-Demir-jian
- » P116 a 15.92 Berlin, Löbbbecke coll. (1906), Inv. 7965.54 (26ø-1h)
- » P117 a 15.89 Berlin, Prokesch-Osten (1875), (26ø-12h)
- » P118 a 15.68 Berlin, Löbbbecke coll. (1906), Inv. 7965.54 (27ø-1h)
- » P119 a 15.59 Washington, DC, G. M. coll. (1976), Inv. 18 (15.59g-26ø-12h); *Demir-jian* list 6 (1977), 243
- » P120 a 15.57 Rasmussen (6-9 March 1970), 872 (15.57g); Lempertz 237 (21-23 Feb. 1926), 477 (15.7g); J. Hirsch 29 (9 Nov. 1910), 836 (15.58g-27ø); (C D25-R52a)
- » P121 a 15.45 Auctiones 12 (29-30 Sept. 1981), 752; (C D25-R53a), **Plate 4**

⁹⁰ S. W. Grose, *Catalogue of the McLean Collection of Greek Coins* (Cambridge, 1929), Vol. III, p. 347, pl. 343.

⁹¹ A. Petrowicz, *Arsaciden-Münzen* (Vienna, 1904).

⁹² M. Mitchner, *Oriental Coins and Their Values; The Ancient and Classical World, 600 B.C.-A.D. 650* (London, 1978).

⁹³ This tetradrachm has a suspicious appearance, full of tiny holes of trapped air bubbles, strange lettering style; but it has a nice smooth surface and worn appearance. It has some minor differences and many similarities to the coin catalogued prior to it, London, the British Museum coin.

- » P121.1 a 15.33 Bedoukian, *A Hoard of Copper Coins* (1991), (1h), p. 16, pl. 2-14 (late addition, data not tabulated)
- » P122 a 16.05 Los Angeles, CA, V. B. coll. (1999), (27ø-11h)
- » P123 a Superior (30 May 1995), 7756
- » P124 a 15.70 Erevan, Inv. 5377 (26.5ø-1h), Ex-Lazarian Institute coll.
- » » b 14.85 Moscow, 3891 (25ø-12h); (Akopyan⁹⁴ (1979), 3; C D25-R54a)
- » » c 14.93 Hess 208 (14 Dec. 1931), 707 (24ø); (C D25-R54b)
- » P125 a 15.73 SBV 38 (12-14 Sept. 1995), 244
- » P126 a J. Schulman (Sept. 1904), 637; (C D25-R55a)
- » P127 a 14.27 Ex-L. S./G. B. coll. (1994); (N-35)
- » P128 a 15.63 Los Angeles, Y. Nercessian coll. (1991), Inv. 4114 (27ø-12h); (N-31), **Plate 4**
- » » b 15.41 Los Angeles, Y. Nercessian coll. (2000), Inv. 5607 (25ø-1h)
- » P129 a 15.40 CNG 36 (5-6 Dec. 1995, *Araratian Coll.*), 553/2; (N-219)
- » P130 a 15.86 Coin Galleries (13 July 1994), 1861
- » P131 a 15.77 Los Angeles, CA, H. I. coll. (1997), (15.77g-25ø-1h); CNG 43 (24 Sept. 1997), 744; (N-222), **Plate 4**
- » P132 a 14.85 Gorny 79 (14 Oct. 1996), 290
- » P133 a 15.80 Helbing (9 Apr. 1913), 714 (27ø); (C D25-R56a)
- » P134 a 15.25 Los Angeles, CA, V. B. coll. (1999), (25ø-1h); Ex-Windsor Antiques
- » P135 a 15.50 Kölner Münzkabinett 25 (9-10 Apr. 1978), 32 (15.50g); Kölner Münzkabinett 22 (7-9 Nov. 1977), 95 (15.50g); (C D25-R57a)
- » P136 a 15.48 Nercessian *Bulletin* list 10 (1980), 1 (25ø)
- » P137 a 15.62 Nercessian *Bulletin* list 17 (Nov. 1994), 5c; (N-32)
- » P138 a 15.53 Washington DC, Smithsonian Institution, NNC, Inv. CD38 027/028 (15.531g-26ø-12h), **Plate 4**
- » » b 15.42 Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 128 (15.421g)
- » P139 a 15.60 Los Angeles, Y. Nercessian coll. (1974), Inv. 1032 (25ø-1h); Ex-Berk, **Plate 4**
- » P140 a Kricheldorf 25 (8-9 May 1972), 110; (C D25-R1a), (.)
- » » b 15.75 Berlin, Imhoof-Blumer (1900), (26ø-12h), (.), **Plate 4**
- » » c 15.75 Spink 46 (9 Oct. 1985), 158; (C D25-R1b), (.)
- » » d 16.07 Berk 53 (27 Apr. 1988), 211; Elsen list 92 (Sept. 1986), 61 (16.07g); (C D25-R1c), (.)
- A42 P141 a MM list 226 (Sept.-Oct. 1962), 26; (C D26-R1a) ø, **Plate 4**
- » P142 a 15.53 *Jameson Coll*⁹⁵ (1913), 1764 (CAA, pl. 2-26; C D29-R10a), ø
- » » b 15.50 CNG 36 (5-6 Dec. 1995, *Araratian Coll.*), 560; (N-234), ø, **Plate 5**
- » P143 a 15.89 Los Angeles, Y. Nercessian coll. (2000), Inv. 5609 (27ø-12h); Gorny 102 (24 May 2000), 326, ø, **Plate 5**
- » P144 a 15.59 Credit Suisse 4 (3 Dec. 1985), 660; (C D26-R2a), ø, **Plate 5**
- » » b 15.21 Ex-J. G. coll. (1991); (N-63), ø
- A43 P145 a 15.1 Sotheby and Co. (4-5 Apr. 1973), 688 (26ø-12h); (C D27-R3a) ø
- » P146 a Glendining (7-8 Nov. 1979), 124; (C D27-R4a), ø
- » P147 a *Caucasian Albania* (Dadasheva (1976), pl. 3-29; C D27-R5a), ø
- » » b 15.67 Ariadne (7 Dec. 1982), 153; (C D27-R5b), ø

⁹⁴A. M. Akopyan, "Coins of Tigranes II in the State Historical Museum," *Vestnik Drevnei Istorii* (1979), No. 2 (148), pp. 77-79, pl. Nos. I-IV (in Russian with English summary).

⁹⁵R. Jameson, *Monnaies grecques antiques, collection R. Jameson* (Paris, 1913), Vol. I, p. 425, pl. XC

- » P148 a 15.1 Ward⁹⁶ (1902), pl. 20-805; Hill⁹⁷ (1901), pl. 20-805, Φ , **Plate 5**
- » P149 a 16.02 Berk 109 (20 July 1999), 231, Φ
- » » b 15.85 Los Angeles, CA, H. I. coll. (1996), (15.85g-24 ϕ -1h); Colosseum 85/list 124 (21 Nov. 1995), 5, Φ , **Plate 5**
- » P150 a 15.59 Glendining (10 Dec. 1986), 331 (15.59g-12h); Glendining (21-23 Feb. 1961), 2653; *SNG Lockett*⁹⁸ (1957), 3202 (15.59g-1h); (C D27-R6a), Φ
- » P151 a 15.60 Vedrines (30 March 1989), 66 (15.60g); Monnaies de Collection 3 (17-19 Dec. 1982), 239 (15.60g); (C D27-R7a), Φ
- A44 P152 a W. Otto,⁹⁹ (1939) pl. 12-7), Φ
- A45 P153 a 16.02 Cambridge (27.5 ϕ -12h); (*McLean Coll.* (1929), pl. 343-10), 9360; C D28-R8a), Φ
- » P154 a 14.92 New York (Newell¹⁰⁰ (1918), pl. 13-A; Bed. 1968, pl. 9-8; CAA, pl. 2-20; Foss (1986), pl. 5-F2; C D28-R9a), Φ , **Plate 5**
- » P155 a 15.48 Erevan, Inv. 12513 (27.6 ϕ -1h); (MD pl. 3-[29]27/G), Φ
- » P156 a 15.57 Erevan, Inv. 19759/1 (28.7 ϕ -1h), gift by Svajian, 1990, Φ , **Plate 5**

Group 4: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, A; to r. of palm-branch, an uncertain letter; in r. field, above swimmer's head, Φ

- A46 P1 a 14.99 Erevan Inv. 18215/11, (27 ϕ); (Mousheghian (1997), *Numismatics of Armenian History*, p. 153-17), **Plate 5**

Group 5: Above swimmer's head, in r. field, T, $\overline{\Gamma}$, or ∇ (the first and last indicated)

- A47 P1 a 15.79 Bourgey (27-29 Oct. 1992, *N.K. Coll.*), 846 (12h); (CAA, pl.3-41/35; Boutin (1983), *N.K. Coll.*, 1106; C D31-R10a), T, **Plate 5**
- » P2 a Asta Internationale del Titano 17 (9-10 June 1984), 50, T
- » P3 a 15.5 Ex-Donabedian¹⁰¹ coll. (Money, *Numismatics*, 1967), p. 354-7 (no letter or monogram in r. field), **Plate 5**
- A48 P4 a 16.05 *Spink N. Circ.* list 79-6 (June 1971), 6595; (C D30-R1a)
- » P5 a 17.87 Kastner 6 (26 Nov. 1974), 200; (C D30-R3a)
- » P6 a 15.99 Bourgey (4 March 1960), 203 (15.99g); Glendining (19-21 July 1950), 217 (15.97g); (C D30-R4a), **Plate 5**
- » » b 15.47 Coin Galleries (12 Feb. 1992), 258; (C D30-R4b)
- » » c 15.96 Stack's (10 June 1997, *Schoonmaker Coll.*), 251 (15.96g); Gorny 52 (6 Nov. 1990), 369 (15.96g)
- » P7 a 15.6 Venice, Mekhitarist Museum coll. (CAA, pl. 2-24; C D30-R5a)
- » » b 15.67 Ariadne (15 Sept. 1982), 124; (C D30-R5b)
- » » c 15.50 G. Hirsch 185 (15-18 Feb. 1995), 463 (15.50g); Gorny 62 (20 Apr. 1993), 315 (15.69g); (N-232)
- » » d 15.05 Erevan, Inv. 5382, (27.6 ϕ -1h), Ex-Lazarian Institute coll.

⁹⁶ J. Ward, *Greek Coins and Their Parent Cities* (London, 1902).

⁹⁷ G. F. Hill, *Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Greek Coins* (London, 1901).

⁹⁸ SNG Lockett, *The Lockett Collection* (second impression, London, 1957), Vol. III; Part V, *Lesbos-Cyrenaica; Addenda*, Vol. III-pl. LVI.

⁹⁹ Walter Otto, *Handbuch der Archäologie* (Munich 1939).

¹⁰⁰ E. T. Newell, *The Seleucid Mint of Antioch* (New York, 1918).

¹⁰¹ A. H. M. Donabedian, "Money, Numismatics," carefully study No. 7; "A glance at the Unpublished Coins of Tigranes III," *Janastēr*, Vol. XXXI (January 1968), No. 1, pp. 10-12, illus. (both in Armenian). Study first the picture on p. 12. This coin seems similar to the preceding coin, a different flan, but the letter "T" in r. field is missing from the reverse. Note that when the Donabedian coin collection was auctioned by Spink and Son on 2 March 1994, in London, this coin was not included in the catalogue.

- » » e 15.98 CNG 36 (5-6 Dec. 1995, *Araratian Coll.*), 557 (15.98g); Waddell list 59 (Spring 1993), 76 (15.77g); (N-58, N-229)
- » P8 a 15.94 Washington, DC, G. M. coll. (1974), Inv. 13 (15.94g-28ø-12h); Ex-Demirjian
- » P9 a 15.04 Watertown, MA, Armenian Library and Museum of America coll., Inv. 99.492 (12h), gift by Bedoukian, 1999; P. Z. Bedoukian coll.; (CAA 24, pl. 3-40; C D30-R6a)
- » » b 15.87 Peus 340 (2 Nov. 1994, *Jamgochian Coll.*), 449 (15.85g); Gorny 56 (7 Oct. 1991), 291 (15.86g); (N-56)
- » » c Demirjian list 4 (1975), 172a
- » P10 a 15.67 Brussels; Feuadent (31 March 1886), 818 (26.6ø-12h); (Naster (1959), pl. 87-1632, *Coll. de Hirsch*; C D30-R7a)
- » » b Leyde (Dompierre de Chauffepié (1900), pl. 118-172); (C D30-R7b)
- » » c Scheiner 41, 5377; (C D30-R7c)
- » » d 15.82 Lanz 64 (7 June 1993), 303 (12h); (N-59), **Plate 5**
- » » e 15.70 Pegasi (29 Apr. 1996), 126; CNG 36 (5-6 Dec. 1995, *Araratian Coll.*), 558; (N-230)
- » » f 16.18 Lanz 66 (22 Nov. 1993), 329 (12h); (N-117)
- » » g 15.76 *Spink N. Circ.* list 106-6 (July 1998), 4485; Baldwin 17 (5-6 May 1998), 29
- » » h 15.89 Leu list (Autumn 1998), 96
- » P11 a 16.04 Numismatica Ars Classica 5 (25 Feb. 1992), 167; (C D30-R8a)
- » b 15.65 Kovacs list 28 (1995), 36 (15.65g); Gorny 58 (9 Apr. 1992), 455 (15.66g)
- » c 16.03 *Spink N. Circ.* list 102-7 (Sept. 1994), 5442
- » » d 15.89 CNG 27 (29 Sept. 1993), 7; (N-60)
- » » e 15.66 Shore 65 (8 Feb. 1994), 44
- » P12 a 15.90 Sternberg 25 (25-26 Nov. 1991), 166; (C D30-R9a)
- » » b 16.08 *Hunterian* 4; (MD pl. 5-49F)
- » P13 a 15.87 Sotheby's (27-28 Oct. 1993), 871; (N-119), **Plate 5**
- » » b 16.16 Sotheby's (27-28 Oct. 1993), 870 (16.16g); Lanz 62 (26 Nov. 1992), 428 (16.15g-11h); (N-118)
- » P14 a 15.91 Coin Galleries (12 Apr. 1994), 109 (15.91g); Coin Galleries (14 July 1993), 87 (15.91g); Stack's (9-10 Dec. 1992), 3123 (15.91g)
- » P15 a 15.80 Erevan, Inv. 19759/2 (28.9ø-1h), gift by Svajian, 1990, **Plate 5**
- » P16 a 15.86 Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 151 (15.864g)
- » P17 a 16.15 Los Angeles, Y. Nercessian coll. (1997), Inv. 5509 (28ø-11h); CNG 42 (29-30 May 1997), 575; Superior (12 Aug. 1994), 1998; (N-231)
- » P18 a 15.44 CNG Review 16-1 (1st Quarter 1991), 136 (15.44g); Gorny 50 (24 Sept. 1990), 400 (15.44g); (N-54)
- » » b 16.21 G. Hirsch 175 (23-26 Sept. 1992), 519; (N-53)
- » » c 15.36 Ex-J. G. coll. (1991), (15.36g); Empire Coins list 56 (1991), 42; (N-55)
- » P19 a 15.48 Ex-J. G. coll. (1991); (N-57)
- » P20 a 17.78 CNG Review 18-4 (4th Quarter 1993), No. 65; (N-116)
- » P21 a 15.81 New York; (CAA, pl. 2-25; Foss (1986), pl. 5-L1; C D30-R2a), √
- » » b 15.96 Münzhandlung 10 (15 March 1938), 387 (15.96g); Naville 12 (18-23 Oct. 1926, *Petrowicz Coll.-2*), 1986 (15.97g-26ø); (C D30-R2b), √
- » » c 16.09 Lanz 56 (13 May 1991), 227 (12h); (C D30-R2c), √
- » » d 15.98 NFA 29 (13 Aug. 1992), 176; (N-61), √
- » » e 15.92 NFA 33 (9 Sept. 1993), 267; (N-120), √

- » » f 15.84 H. A., coll., CNG 36 (5-6 Dec. 1995, *Araratian Coll.*), 559; (N-233), √
 » » g 15.59 Los Angeles, Y. Nercessian coll. (1991), Inv. 4118 (28ø-12h); (N-62), √
Plate 5

Group 6: On rock, monogram Σ

- A49 P1 a 14.99 Bourgey (8 March 1999), 55 (14.99g); Bourgey (27-29 Oct. 1992, *N.K. coll.*), 845 (12h); (Boutin (1983), *N.K. Coll.*, 1105; C D32-R1a), **Plate 5**
 » » b 15.61 *Spink N. Circ.* list 99-9 (Nov. 1991), 7007; (N-50)
 » P2 a 15.46 New York (15.46g); Naville 10 (15-18 June 1925, *Petrowicz Coll.*), 1561 (15.43g-28ø); (CAA, pl. 2-23; Foss (1986), pl. 5-11; C D32-R2a)
 » P3 a 15.61 Moscow, Inv. 3889 (26ø-12h); (Akopyan (1979), 1; C D32-R3a)
 » P4 a 15.25 G. Hirsch 185 (15-18 Feb. 1995), 462 (15.25g); Hild 67 (16-17 Sept. 1994), 259; G. Hirsch 95 (5-6 Dec. 1975), 81 (15.25g); (N-228; C D32-R4a)
 » P5 a 15.7 Ball list 39 (Apr. 1937, year 13), 647
 » P6 a 15.15 CNG 51 (15 Sept. 1999, *Araratian Coll.*-3), 753
 » P7 a 15.42 Lanz 62 (26 Nov. 1992), 422 (12h)
 » P8 a 15.43 *Monetarium* list 61 (Spring 1994), 77
 » P9 a 15.73 Los Angeles, Y. Nercessian coll. (1995), Inv. 5159 (15.73g-27ø-12h); CNG 36 (5-6 Dec. 1995, *Araratian Coll.*), 556; (N-227), **Plate 5**
 A50 P10 a 15.61 Lanz 62 (26 Nov. 1992), 421 (12h)
 » P11 a 15.19 Gorny 44 (3 Apr. 1989), 451 (15.19g); J. Schulman (30 March 1910), 298 (15.2 g.-26ø); (C D32-R5a), **Plate 5**
 A51 P12 a Malter 15 (27-28 Sept. 1980), 16
 A52 P13 a 15.54 Bourgey (8 March 1999), 54 (15.54g); Bourgey (27-29 Oct. 1992, *N.K. Coll.*), 844 (15.54g-12h); (Boutin (1983), *N.K. Coll.*, 1104; C D34-R7a), **Plate 5**
 » P14 a 15.68 Oxford, Bodleian (28ø-1h); (C D34-R8a)
 A53 P15 a 15.50 G. Hirsch 175 (23-26 Sept. 1992), 517; (N-42), **Plate 5**
 A54 P16 a Peus list 32 (Dec. 1972), 38; (C D35-R9a)
 » P17 a 14.88 Glendining (18-20 Apr. 1955), 599; (C D35-R10a)
 » P18 a 15.68 NFA 28 (23 Apr. 1992), 760 (15.68g); *Hesperia* list 33, 44; (N-66; C D35-R11a), **Plate 5**
 » P18.1 a 15.35 Bedoukian, *A Hoard of Copper Coins* (1991), (1h), p. 16, pl. 2-8 (late addition, data not tabulated)
 » P19 a 15.29 CNG 36 (5-6 Dec. 1995, *Araratian Coll.*), 562; (N-238)
 P20 a 15.50 Peus 333 (6-11 May 1992), 349
 » P21 a 15.71 *SNG Milan* 447, Inv. M.0.9.20176, Brera 3403 (27ø-12h); (MD pl. 1-4/B)
 A55 P22 a 15.05 Paris, De Clercq, 261 (27ø-12h); (Le Rider and Seyrig (1968); C D37-R13a), **Plate 6**
 A56 P23 a 15.46 New York (CAA, pl. 3-33; C D38-R14a)
 » P24 a Empire Coins list 56 (1991), 41
 » P25 a 14.69 Bourgey (4 March 1960), 204; (C D38-R15a)
 » P26 a 15.52 Ariadne (9 Dec. 1983), 144; (C D38-R16a)
 » P27 a 15.32 Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 141B (15.315g)
 » P28 a 15.54 Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 141A (15.537g)
 » » b 15.39 Superior (30 May 1995), 7755; Malter 39 (2 Apr. 1989), 496 (15.39g)
 » » c Erevan (MD pl. 1-4/C)
 » » d 15.27 Moscow, Inv. 3890 (26ø-12h); (Akopyan (1979), 2; C D38-R19a)

- » P29 a 15.32 London, Inv. BMC 6 (27^o-12h); (C D38-R17a)
- » P30 a 15.2 Athens Exposition (12h); (C D38-R18a)
- » P31 a 15.69 Bourgey (8 March 1999), 58 (15.69g); Bourgey (27-29 Oct. 1992, *N.K. Coll.*), 854 (15.69g-12h); (Boutin (1983), *N.K. Coll.*, 1103; C D38-R20a), **Plate 6**
- » P32 a 15.47 Vienna, Inv. 20793 (27^o-12h)
- » » b 15.27 L. S. coll. (1991), (15.273g-27.8^o-12h); (N-52)
- » P33 a 15.26 Coin Galleries (15 Apr. 1992), 247 (15.26g); Stack's (1991), 79
- » P34 a 15.43 Watertown, MA, Armenian Library and Museum of America coll., Inv. 99.493 (12h), gift by Bedoukian, 1999; P. Z. Bedoukian coll.; J. Hirsch 13 (15 May 1905), 4480 (31^o); (C D38-R21a)
- » P35 a 15.61 Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 141 (15.611g)
- » P36 a 15.42 G. Hirsch 173 (19-22 Feb. 1992), 496 (15.42); Lanz 58 (21 Nov. 1991), 347 (15.40g-12h); (N-43)
- » P37 a 15.39 Gorny 50 (24 Nov. 1990), 397
- » P38 a 15.60 Erevan, Inv. 17619/6 (29.6^o-12h), gift by Papakian, 1960; (Mousheghian (1997), *Num. of Arm. History*, p. 153, No. 18)
- » » b 15.24 Los Angeles, CA, V. B. coll. (2000), (29^o-12h); Pegasi 119 (30 May 2000), 139 (15.21g), **Plate 6**
- » P39 a 15.23 CNG 36 (5-6 Dec. 1995, *Araratian Coll.*), 555; (N-223), **Plate 6**
- » » b 15.41 M. P. coll. (1985), (28^o-12h)
- » P40 a 15.86 Spink 50 (6-7 March 1986), 74
- » P41 a 15.16 Watertown, MA, Armenian Library and Museum of America coll., Inv. 86.9.2 (12h), gift by Bedoukian, 1986; P. Z. Bedoukian coll.; Nercessian *Bulletin* list 5 (1975), 2 (28.5^o), **Plate 6**
- » P42 a 15.10 Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 141D (15.101g)
- » P43 a 14.38 Erevan, Inv. 5376 (30.2^o-1h), private purchase; (MD pl. 1-4/E)
- » P44 a 15.13 CNG 46 (24 June 1998, *Araratian Coll.*-2), 669; (N-224)
- » P45 a 15.06 Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 141C (15.058g)
- A57 P46 a Feuardent (17-19 Dec. 1919), 402; (C D39-R23a)
- » P47 a G. Hirsch 49 (24-28 Oct. 1966), 562; (C D39-R24a)
- » P48 a 14.95 Ch. H. coll. (1991); (N-51)
- » P49 a 15.60 Nercessian *Bulletin* list 15 (1991), 3 (15.60g-27^o); Ariadne and Galerie des Monnaies (9 Dec. 1981), 295 (15.55g); (N 47; C D39-R25a), **Plate 6**
- » P50 a 14.51 Nercessian *Bulletin* list 11 (1985), 1 (14.51g-28^o); Nercessian *Bulletin* list 10-K (1982), 392 (14.51g-28^o);
- » P51 a 15.63 Berlin, Lobbecke (1906), Inv. 2690, (27^o-12h)
- » P52 a 14.87 Rauch 41 (6-8 June 1988), 320; (C D39-R26a)
- » P53 a 15.39 Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 143 (15.390g)
- » P54 a 15.40 Ex-Pars (15.40g); G. Hirsch 184 (23-25 Nov. 1994), 346 (15.43g); G. Hirsch 181 (22-25 Feb. 1994), 372 (15.43g); G. Hirsch 179 (21-25 Sept. 1993), 605 (15.43g); G. Hirsch 174 (13-16 May 1992), 371 (15.43g); Gorny 52 (6 Nov. 1990), 367 (15.46g); (N-48; N-49), (.), **Plate 6**

Group 7: On rock, monograms $\hat{\Sigma}$; below the hand, \uparrow (dies with dot (.) indicated)

- A57 P55 a 14.97 *SNG Davis*¹⁰² (1936), 451 (12h); (C D39-R1a)

¹⁰² SNG 1, 2, *Davis Collection* (London, 1936).

- » P56 a 15.54 Nercessian 3 (2 June 1998, *Abgarians Coll.*), 2 (27ø); (N-226), **Plate 6**
- » P57 a 15.38 Nercessian *Bulletin* list 18 (1 March 1996), 5 (28ø); (N-46)
- » » b 15.84 Worcester Art Museum, Inv. 1999.4.01 (15.84g-29ø-11h), gift by Vermeule, 1999; C. Vermeule coll. (1999); Berk 109 (20 July 1999), 234
- » » c 15.74 Erevan, Inv. 16382 (28.5ø-12h), Ex-Ter-Hovhannissian coll.
- A59 » d 15.61 Sotheby's (19-20 June 1991), 470 (12h); (C D40-R6a)
- A58 P58 a 13.61 Los Angeles, Y. Nercessian coll. (1973), Inv. 622 (29.5ø-12h); Ex-Malter; (ACV-33), **Plate 6**
- A59 » b 15.90 Paris, Inv. 12 (28ø-1h); (E. Babelon, p. 213-12, pl. 29-9; CAA, pl. 2-22; C D40-R3a), **Plate 6**
- » P59 a 15.66 Lisbon (15.66g-29ø-12h); Egger (7 Jan. 1908), 666 (15.66g-29ø); (*Gulbenkian Coll.* (1989), pl. 97), 1059; C D39-R2a)
- » P60 a MM list 179 (May 1958), 21; (C D40-R4a)
- » » b 13.40 Auctiones 12 (29-30 Sept. 1981), 755; (C D40-R4b), **Plate 6**
- » P61 a 15.94 *SNG Fitzwilliam*¹⁰³ (1971), 5833 (12h); (C D40-R5a)
- » P62 a 15.31 G. Hirsch 171 (25-28 Sept. 1991), 435; (N-44)
- » P63 a 15.33 Lanz 78 (25 Nov. 1996), 349 (15.33g-12h); G. Hirsch 184 (23-25 Nov. 1994), 347 (15.35g); (N-225)
- » P64 a 15.70 Vinchon (24-25 Nov. 1994), 285 (15.70g); Spink 71 (11 Oct. 1989), 104 (15.73g); (MD pl. 1-5)
- » P65 a 15.82 Washington DC, Houghton coll. (28ø-12h); (*ACNAC Houghton* (1983), 397; C D40-R7a) (.), **Plate 6**
- » P66 a 15.49 Stockholm; Naville 10 (15-18 June 1925, *Petrowicz Coll.*), 1565 (15.49g-29ø); (Appelgren, 1931, No. 244; C D40-R9a) (.)
- » P67 a 14.88 Erevan, Inv. 12510 (28.7ø-1h), private purchase; (CAA, pl. 3-39; C D40-R11a); in r. field (.); to r. of palm-branch A, **Plate 6**
- A60 P68 a 15.90 London, Inv. 1947-4-6-479, *Oman* (25ø-1h); (Foss pl. 5-J2; C D40-R8a) (.)
- » P68.1 a 15.19 G. Hirsch 212 (22-24 Nov. 2000), 409, (.) (late addition, data not tabulated)
- » P69 a Ciani (1-2 June 1920), 143, (.)
- » P70 a 15.97 London, Inv. BMC 3 (28ø-1h); (CAA, pl. 3-31, 32; C D40-R10a) (.), **Plate 6**
- » P71 a 15.69 Los Angeles, CA, H. I. coll. (1997), (15.69g-28ø-1h); Vecchi 8 (4 Dec. 1997), 133
- » P72 a 15.49 Madrid (MD pl. 1-7) (.)
- » P73 a 15.31 Ex-J. G. coll. (1991); (N-45)
- » P73.1 15.41 Gorny 104 (9-10 Oct. 2000), 461 (late addition, data not tabulated)
- » P74 a 14.80 Venice Mekhitarist coll.; (CAA, 3-39, also pls. 2-18 and 2-21; C D40-R11a); to r. of palm-branch A

Group 8: On rock, monograms ☉ and ☼, ☿ and ☽, or ☉ and ☿ (dies with ↑ and dot (.) indicated)

- A61 P75 a 15.65 Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 142 (15.652g) ↑ (.), **Plate 6**
- » P76 a 15.71 *SNG Milan* 448, Inv. M.0.9.20177, Brera 3404 (25ø-12h); (MD-pl. 1-10/B) ↑ (.)

¹⁰³ SNG IV, *Fitzwilliam Museum Leake and General Collections, VIII* (Syria-Nabathaea, London, 1971).

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- » P77 a 15.37 L. S. coll. (1991), (15.368g-26.6ø-12h); (N-69) ↑ (.)
- » P78 a 15.07 L. S. coll. (1991), (15.075g-27.6ø-12h); (N-68), **Plate 6**
- » P79 a 15.04 Erevan, Inv. 18305/1, unearthed from Parakar tomb, 1961; received from Tiratsian, 1970 (29.7ø-1h)
- » P80 a Kress 185 (15-16 March 1983), 466; Kress 183 (6-7 July 1982), 465; Kress 181 (5-6 Nov. 1981), 745
- A62 P81 a New York (Foss (1986), pl. 5-14); (C D33-R6a), **Plate 6**
- A63 P82 a 15.4 Watertown, MA, Armenian Library and Museum of America coll., Inv. 99.495 (1h), gift by Bedoukian, 1999; P. Z. Bedoukian coll.
- » P83 a 15.37 CNG 20 (25 March 1992), 173; (N-67)
- » P84 a 15.35 Lanz 66 (22 Nov. 1993), 327 (12h); (N-121)
- » P85 a 15.69 CNG 36 (5-6 Dec. 1995, *Araratian Coll.*), 563, **Plate 6**
- » P86 a 15.68 Lanz 62 (26 Nov. 1992), 423 (12h), (𐎠𐎡𐎴, ☉), **Plate 6**
- A64 P87 a 15.15 Erevan, Inv. 8920 (27.4ø-1h), Ex-Etchmiadzin Museum coll.; (*Trésors* (1996), p. 215, No. 198)
- A65 P88 a 15.74 Los Angeles, Y. Nercessian coll. (1997), Inv. 5511 (15.74g-27ø-12h); Ex-Markov; MM 85 (11 Apr. 1997), 134 (15.73g); Auctiones 26 (16 Sept. 1996), 270; (N-239) 𐎠𐎡𐎴, **Plate 6**
- » » b 15.65 CNG 36 (5-6 Dec. 1995, *Araratian Coll.*), 561; (N-236) 𐎠𐎡𐎴

Group 9: On rock, monogram 𐎠𐎡𐎴

- A66 P1 a 15.51 Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 144 (15.513g), **Plate 6**

Group 10: On rock, A,M or A (dies with A indicated)

- A67 P1 a 15.89 Leu 61 (17 May 1995), 180 (15.89g); Tkalec (23 Oct. 1992), 156 (15.89g); (N-71), **Plate 7**
- » » b 15.86 Peus 355 (27 Apr. 1998), 740 (15.86g); NFA 27 (4-5 Dec. 1991), 76 (15.86g); (N-72)
- » » c 15.73 CNG 36 (5-6 Dec. 1995, *Araratian Coll.*), 564 (15.73g); Aufhauser 8 (9-10 Oct. 1991), 250 (15.74g); (N-240)
- » » d 15.46 Los Angeles, Y. Nercessian coll. (1992), Inv. 4215 (27ø-11h); (N-73)
- » » e 15.61 Gorny 69 (18 Nov. 1994), 433
- » » f 15.73 *Spink N. Circ.* list (Feb. 1996), 33
- » P2 a 15.74 G. Hirsch 175 (23-26 Sept. 1992), 518; (N-78) A
- » » b 15.12 Leu (Winter 1992/3), 94 A
- » » c Bourgey (14 Dec. 1934), 141; Egger 39 (15 Jan 1912), 334; (C D36-R12a), A, **Plate 7**
- » P3 a 15.83 CNG 20 (25 March 1992), 172; (N-74) A
- » » b 15.65 CNG 46 (24 June 1998, *Araratian Coll.-2*), 671; (N-241) A
- » » c 15.58 CNG 27 (29 Sept. 1993), 10; (N-77) A
- » » d 15.18 Los Angeles, Y. Nercessian coll. (1991), Inv. 4119 (27ø-12h); (N-75) A, **Plate 7**
- » » e 15.49 L. S. coll. (1991), (26.4ø-12h); (N-76) A
- » P4 a 15.90 Gorny 60 (5 Oct. 1992), 250 A, **Plate 7**
- A68 P5 a 15.40 Los Angeles, CA, V. B. coll. (2000), (25ø-12h); Ex-Carl Haig Hazarian coll. (1973) A, **Plate 7**
- » P6 a 15.90 Venice Mekhitarist coll.; (CAA, pl. 3-28; C D38-R22a) A, **Plate 7**
- » » b St. Petersburg (Zograf (1951), pl. 14-14) A

- » P7 a 15.91 Gorny 55 (14 May 1991), 328 (15.91g); Gorny 50 (24 Sept. 1990), 401 (15.91g) A , **Plate 7**

Group 11: Behind Tyche, Δ,M or *, Δ,M; in r. field, to r. of palm-branch, H (dies with * indicated)

- A69 P1 a 16.45 London, Inv. BMC 8 (29ø-1h); (BMC, Syria (1878), pl. 27-6; Hill (1906), pl. 13-96; Sear (1979), 7202; Foss (1986), pl. 5-E; C D43-R1a), **Plate 7**
- » P2 a 15.25 MM list 441 (Feb. 1982), 19; (C D43-R2a)
- » P3 a 15.32 New York (CAA, pl. 2-29; C D43-R3a)
- » P4 a 15.88 Gorny 46 (30 Oct. 1989), 353; (C D43-R5a), **Plate 7**
- » P5 a 15.50 CNG 46 (24 June 1998, *Araratian Coll.*-2), 670; (N-235) *
- » P6 a 15.45 NFA 12 (23-24 March 1983), 80; (C D43-R4a) *, **Plate 7**
- » » b 15.69 CNG 51 (15 Sept. 1999, *Araratian Coll.*-3), 754 (30ø) *
- » P7 a 15.64 Gorny 97 (11 Oct. 1999), 518 *
- » P8 a 14.39 Los Angeles, Y. Nercessian coll. (1991), Inv. 4120 (30ø-11h); (N-65; ACV 36) *, **Plate 7**
- » P9 a 15.65 Erevan, Inv. 8921 (30.6ø-1h), Ex-Etchmiadzin Museum coll.
- » P10 a 15.56 Nercessian *Bulletin* list 15 (1991), (31ø); (N-64) *

DAMASCUS MINT

Tetradrachms Struck in Damascus

Obv.: Bust of Tigranes with a young man portrait draped r. as before, but tiara is ornamented with a star on the l. side and an eagle to the r. which turns its head towards the star.

Rev.: Draped and turreted figure of the Tyche of Damascus seated l. on a rock. At her feet the upper portion of a swimmer facing with arms outstretched. The Tyche has her r. arm extended and in her l. arm she holds a cornucopia. Legend to r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ; to l. downward ΤΙΓΓΑΝΟΥ. In exergue below swimmer and in field various monograms. All within laurel wreath.

Tetradrachms

Year S.E. 241 (72-1 B.C.)

Group 1: In outer l. field, N; to l. of Tyche beneath arm, A; in exergue ΑΜΣ

- A1 P1 a 15.25 Paris, Inv. 16 (27ø-1h); (E. Babelon, p. 214-16; Newell¹⁰⁴ (1939), pl. 16-147; CAA, pl. 1-12; YN Damascus mint (1995) 1; C D1-R1a), **Plate 7**

Year S.E. 242 (71-70 B.C.)

Group 1: In outer l. field, above Tyche's head, monogram Μ ; below hand ΦΕ above ΟΦ; in inner l. field below arm, A; in exergue ΒΜΕ

- A2 P1 a 15.79 London, Inv. 1845-1-9-109 (27ø-12h); (Newell, *Damascus* pl. 16-148; CAA, pl. 1-13; ACV¹⁰⁵ 29; YN Damascus mint 2a; C D2-R1a), **Plate 7**
- » P2 a 15.73 CNG 46 (24 June 1998, *Araratian Coll.*-2), 664 (28ø); (Donabedian Money (1967), 16; Mousheghian (1983), *Monetary Circulation*, pl. No. 54, YN Damascus mint 2b), **Plate 7**

¹⁰⁴ E. T. Newell, *Late Seleucid Mints in Ake-Ptolemais and Damascus* (New York, 1939).

¹⁰⁵ Y. T. Nercessian, *Armenian Coins and Their Values* [ACV] (Los Angeles, 1995).

Year S.E. 243 (70-69 B.C.)

Group 1: In outer l. field, above Tyche's head, monogram K ; below hand ΦE above $\text{O}\Phi$; in inner l. field below arm, A ; in exergue $\Gamma\text{M}\Sigma$

A3 P1 a 12.12 Paris, Inv. 17 (28ø-12h); (E. Babelon (1890), p. 214-17, pl. 29-11; Newell (1930), pl. 16-149; CAA, pl. 1-14; YN Damascus mint 3; C D3-R1a), **Plate 7**

Uncertain Date

Group 1: In outer l. field above Tyche's hand monogram K ; below hand, K above monogram E ; in inner l. field, beneath arm, A ; exergue date off flan

A4 P1 a 15.36 New York; (CAA, pl. 1-15; YN Damascus mint 4; C D4-R1a), **Plate 7**

A4 P2 a 12.63 Damascus, Syrian National Museum; in exergue, l. corner, a slanted line could be the l. half of letter Δ , illegible letters in exergue, **Plate 7**

SATELLITE MINT OF DAMASCUS

Tetradrachms and Drachms with Comet Tiara

Obv.: Bust of Tigranes with a young looking portrait draped r., wearing an Armenian tiara having five triangular peaks. A thick line moving upward to the r., giving the appearance of a comet star. Border of dots.

Rev.: Tyche of Antioch seated r. as before. Legend to r. downward BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ; to l. downward TIFPAHOY . In exergue below swimmer or in field various monograms; all within laurel wreath.

Tetradrachms

Group 1: In exergue below swimmer, $\Sigma\Omega$

A1 P1 a 15.27 Watertown, MA, Armenian Library and Museum of America coll., Inv. 99.498 (11h), gift by Bedoukian, 1999; P. Z. Bedoukian coll.; (CAA, pl. 1-10; Bedoukian, *A Hoard of Copper Coins* (1991), pl. 2-14a; C D40-R10a), **Plate 7**

» P2a a 15.62 Washington, DC, G. M. coll. (1976), Inv. 11 (15.62g-27ø-11h); Ex-Demirjian, **Plate 7**

» P3 a 15.82 Erevan, Inv. 18392/981 (27.5ø-11h), gift by H. and T. Ghazarossian brothers, 1971; (Mouseghian (1983), *Monetary Circulation*, pl. No. 48), **Plate 7**

A2 P4 a 16.35 Nercessian 3 (2 June 1998, *Abgarians Coll.*), 1 (28ø); (ACV (1995), 28, YN Damascus mint 12),¹⁰⁶ **Plate 7**

Group 2: In r. field to l. of palm-branch Π ; in exergue below rock and swimmer, ΔHMO

A3 P1 a 15.92 Paris, Inv. 1968/407 (31ø-1h); MM list 266 (July 1966), 22 (15.90g-31ø-1h); (Le Rider (1969), pl. 1-9;¹⁰⁷ CAA, pl. 1-11; YN Damascus mint 13; C D42-R1a), **Plate 8**

» P2 a 16.13 Los Angeles, CA, V. B. coll. (1999), (30ø-12h), **Plate 8**

¹⁰⁶ The first word in the legend is spelled BΑΣΙΛΛΕΩΣ .

¹⁰⁷ G. Le Rider, "Monnaies grecques récemment acquises par le Cabinet de Paris," *Revue Numismatique*, Series VI, Vol. XI (1969), pp. 16-18, pl. 1.

Group 3: In r. field to r. of palm-branch, H; in l. field to l. of Tyche, Δ

A4 P1 a 16.21 CNG 46 (24 June 1998, *Araratian Coll.*-2), 663 (28ø); (N-242), **Plate 8**

Group 4: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, N; to r. of palm-branch, r. of palm-branch, H; in l. field to l. of Tyche, Δ

A4 P2 a 15.95 G. Hirsch 212 (22-24 Nov. 2000), 410 (late addition, data not tabulated)

Drachms

Group 1: In r. field above the arm, ∅

a1 p1 a 3.99 CNG 36 (5-6 Dec. 1995, *Araratian Coll.*), 565 (3.99g-21ø-12h); NFA 25 (29 Nov. 1990), 216 (3.99g); (ACV 39; YN Damascus mint 14a; N-79), **Plate 8**

» » b 3.39 Bourgey (27-29 Oct. 1992, *N.K. coll.*), 855 (12h); (Le Rider (1969), Fig. 1; CAA, pl. 4-49; Boutin (1983), *N.K. Coll.*, 1114; YN Damascus mint 14c; C D38-R20a), **Plate 8**

» » c 3.80 Watertown, MA, Armenian Library and Museum of America coll., Inv. 99.491 (1h), gift by Bedoukian, 1999; P. Z. Bedoukian coll.; (CAA, p. 55, No. 49), **Plate 8**

» » d 3.69 Bedoukian, *A Hoard of Copper Coins* (1991), (10h), p. 16, pl. 2-15

Group 2: In r. field to r. of palm-branch, M

a2 p1 a 4.12 Erevan, Inv. 19006/2 (19.3ø-12h), private purchase; (Mousheghian¹⁰⁸ (1978), Artaxata Hoard-2, YN Damascus mint 14b), **Plate 8**

ARTAXATA MINT

Tetradrachms and Drachms Struck in Artaxata

Obv.: Bust of Tigranes with a mature portrait draped r., clean shaven and wearing ornate five-pointed Armenian tiara, edged with pearls. A broad diadem knotted at the back encircles the head and falls downward. Divided drapes cover the ear and the neck. The tiara is adorned with an eight-rayed star flanked by two eagles back to back and with heads turned to each other. Floral design to l. and r. of eagles. Fillet border.

Rev.: Tyche of Antioch or Artaxata, draped and wearing a turreted crown, seated r. on a rock, holding a palm-branch in her r. hand; at her feet the upper portion of a youthful male nude figure of the river-god Orontes swimming r. Legend to r. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; to l. downward ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ / ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. In field between palm-branch and head of Tyche the date. Below swimming figure ΞΚ. All within laurel wreath.

Tetradrachms

Δ (ΔΛ?) (=111-34=77 B.C.?)

Group 1: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, Δ; to r. of palm-branch, A

A1 P1 a 14.40 St. Petersburg (31.5ø); (CAA, p. 48-9, field letters ΔA; Mousheghian (1983), *Monetary Circulation*, p. 293, note 147, field letters ΔHA)

¹⁰⁸ Kh. A. Mousheghian, "The Armenian Hoard of Artaxata," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Ser. I, Vol. IV (1978), pp. 105-124, pls. XII-XIV (in Armenian with English summary).

ZΛ (=111-37=74 B.C.?)

Group 1: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, ZΛ; to r. of palm-branch, A; in exergue, ΞK

- A2 P1 a 16.42 Erevan, Inv. 18215/6 (29.4ϑ-12h), received from Hasratian, 1969; (Mousheghian (1973), *Sarnakounk Hoard*-128; CAA, pl. 1-8; C D44-R1a), **Plate 8**

Group 2: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, ZΛ; to r. of palm-branch, Δ; in exergue, ΞK

- A2 P2 a 15.47 Erevan, Inv. 19006/1 (31.4ϑ-12h), private purchase; (Mousheghian (1978), *Artaxata Hoard*-1), **Plate 8**

Group 3: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, ZΛ; in exergue, ΞK

- A2 P3 a 15.73 Watertown, MA, Armenian Library and Museum of America coll., Inv. 99.496 (1h), gift by Bedoukian, 1999; P. Z. Bedoukian coll.; (CAA, p. 47, No. 7), **Plate 8**

HΛ (=111-38=73 B.C.)

Group 1: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, HΛ; in exergue, ΞK

- A3 P1 a 16.20 Paris, Inv. 23 (29ϑ-12h); (E. Babelon (1890), p. 215-23, pl. 29-15; CAA, pl. 1-7; Kevorkian¹⁰⁹ (1996), No. 333; C D45-R1a), **Plate 8**
- » P2 a 15.75 Erevan, Inv. 16375 (31.3ϑ-11h), Ex-Ter-Hovhannissian coll.; (Mousheghian (1983), *Monetary Circulation*, pl. No. 42; CAA, p. 48, No. 9a), **Plate 8**
- » » b 16.10 CNG 36 (5-6 Dec. 1995, *Araratian Coll.*), 544 (31ϑ); (ACV 27), **Plate 8**
- » P3 a 16.42 Los Angeles, Y. Nercessian coll. (1999), Inv. 5600 (16.42g-32ϑ-12h); Markov 7 (29-30 Sept. 1999), 102 (16.42g), **Plate 8**

Drachms

CA (=ΓΛ?) (=111-33=78 B.C.?)

Group 1: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, CA; in exergue, ΞC

- a1 p1 a CA, ΞC St. Petersburg (CAA, pl. 4-50), **Plate 8**

ΔΛ (=111-34=77 B.C.?)

Group 1: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, ΔΛ; in exergue, ΞK or none

- a2 p1 a 3.76 ΔΛ, A, ΞK Erevan, Inv. 17384 (18.6ϑ-12h), discovered in Shamshadin, 1955; (MMD pl. 21-1, *Tovuz Hoard*), **Plate 8**
- » p2 a 4.10 ΔΛ, Ξ, Boston (20ϑ-12h); (Comstock¹¹⁰ (1964), 294)
- » p3 a 3.85 ΔΛ, Ξ, Erevan, Inv. 16385 (19.4ϑ-12h), Ex-Ter-Hovhannissian coll.

EA (=111-35=76 B.C.?)

Group 1: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, EA; to r. of palm-branch, A ; in exergue, ΞC or none

- a3 p1 a 3.36 EA, A, ΞK Erevan, Inv. 19006/3 (22.5ϑ-11h), private purchase; (Mousheghian (1978), *Artaxata Hoard*-3), **Plate 8**

¹⁰⁹ R. A. Kevorkian, *Arménie entre Orient et Occident* (Paris, 1996).

¹¹⁰ Mary Comstock, *Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Greek Coins* (Boston, 1964)

- » p2 a 3.23 EA,A,EK Erevan, Inv. 18593/3 (18.3ø-11h), found in Artaxata, private purchase, 1974; chipped
- » p3 a 4.12 EA,A,EC Erevan, Inv. 17824/51 (20ø-11h), received from Barkhudarian, 1963; (Mousheghian (1973), *Sarnakounk Hoard-123*), **Plate 8**
- » » b 3.99 EA,A,EC Gorny 36 (8 Apr. 1987), 293, **Plate 8**
- » p4 a 3.58 EA,A,EC Los Angeles, CA, H. I. coll. (1996), (3.58g-19ø-12h); CNG 39 (18 Sept. 1996), 703 (3.58g); CNG 36 (5-6 Dec. 1995, *Araratian Coll.*), 566 (3.58g); chipped; (N-244)
- » » b 3.86 EA,A,EC Erevan, Inv. 5381 (20.4ø-1h), Ex-Lazarian Institute coll.; (CAA, pl. 4-53), the field letter A has three legs and a vertical line joining the middle leg to the top of the letter, **Plate 8**
- » p5 a 2.62 EA,A,EC Erevan, Inv. 17976/9 (17.6ø-1h), private purchase, 1966, Ex-Budumian coll.; chipped
- a4 p6 a 3.99 EA,-,- Erevan, Inv. 17824/52 (18.7ø-1h), received from Barkhudarian, 1963; (Mousheghian (1973), *Sarnakounk Hoard-124*), **Plate 8**
- » p? a 3.80 EA,-,- G. Hirsch 163 (27-30 Sept. 1989), 495 (3.80g); Schenk 57 (17-19 May 1989), 283 (3.89g); Hild 52 (14 Jan. 1989), 139; Hild 51 (16-17 Sept. 1988), 122; Hild 50 (30 Apr. 1988), 91; Hild 49 (16 Jan. 1988), 26; Hild 48 (19 Sept. 1987), 18; G. Hirsch 153 (18-20 Feb. 1987), 167 (3.84g); G. Hirsch 146 (12-15 June 1985), 146 (3.82g); (N-87)

Group 2: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, EA; to r. of palm-branch, B ; in exergue, EK

- a5 p7 a 3.84 EA,B,EK New York, Inv. 1944.100.62299; Naville 12 (18-23 Oct. 1926, *Petrowicz Coll.-2*), 1988 (3.84g-19ø-12h); (Petrowicz (1904), pl. 25-6; CAA, pl. 4-52), **Plate 8**
- » p8 a 4.44 EA,B,EK Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 152 (4.437g), **Plate 8**
- p9 a EA,B,EK (CAA, pl. 4-52)

Group 3: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, EA; to r. of palm-branch, Δ ; no exergue letters

- a6 p10 a 3.9 EA,Δ,- Venice Mekhitarist coll. (CAA, pl. 4-60), **Plate 8**
- » p11 a 3.93 EA,Δ,- Los Angeles, Y. Nercessian coll. (1991), Inv. 4123 (21ø-12h); (N-80), **Plate 8**
- » » b 3.97 EA,Δ,- Erevan, Inv. 17431/4 (22.2ø-1h), private purchase, 1957; (MMD pl. 21-3, *Tovuz Hoard 1955*)
- » p12 a 3.82 EA,Δ,- Erevan, Inv. 19006/15 (20.5ø-12h), private purchase; (Mousheghian (1978), *Artaxata Hoard-15*)
- » p? 3.98 EA,Δ,- Berlin, Löbbecke (1906), Inv. 2676, (19ø-12h)
- » p? 3.79 EA,-,- Burgan (2 July 1988), 308 (3.79g-20ø-12h)

Group 4: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, EA; to r. of palm-branch, E; no exergue letters

- a7 p13 a 3.63 EA,E,- Erevan, Inv. 19006/16 (21.3ø-1h), private purchase; (Mousheghian (1978), *Artaxata Hoard-16*)

»	p14 a	3.66	EA,E,-	Erevan, Inv. 19006/19 (20.2ø-12h), private purchase; (Mousheghian (1978), Artaxata Hoard-19); chipped
»	p15 a	4.04	EA,E,-	Coin Galleries (12 Feb. 1997), 203 (4.04g); Coin Galleries (6 Nov. 1996), 223 (4.04g); Coin Galleries (14 Feb. 1996), 145 (4.04g); Coin Galleries (12 Apr. 1994), 110 (4.04g); Stack's (8 Dec. 1993), 2111 (4.04g); (N-122), Plate 9
»	» b	3.95	EA,E,-	Erevan, Inv. 5375 (20ø-12h); chipped
»	p?	3.61	EA,E,-	Erevan, Inv. 19006/17 (20.2ø-12h), private purchase; (Mousheghian (1978), Artaxata Hoard-17); chipped
»	p?	3.43	EA,E,-	Erevan, Inv. 19006/21 (19.1ø-12h), private purchase; (Mousheghian (1978), Artaxata Hoard-21)
»	p?	4.08	EA,-,-	Auctiones 12 (29-30 Sept. 1981), 756 (4.08g); Demirjian list 5 (1976), 21; Superior (19-23 Aug. 1975), 3350 (3.8g); <i>Journal of NFA</i> , list III/2-4 (Autumn 1974), H298
»	p?	3.8		Watertown, MA, Armenian Library and Museum of America coll., Inv. 99.490 (12h), illegible field letters, gift by Bedoukian, 1989; P. Z. Bedoukian coll.

Group 5: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, EA; to r. of palm-branch, ç; no exergue letters

a7	p16 a	3.82	EA,ç,-	Erevan, Inv. 18215/5 (20ø-12h), received from Hasratian, 1969; (Mousheghian (1973), <i>Sarnakounk Hoard</i> -125; CAA, pl. 1-8); (20ø-12h), Plate 9
»	» b	3.36	EA,ç,-	Erevan, Inv. 19006/13 (20ø-12h), private purchase; (Mousheghian (1978), Artaxata Hoard-13); chipped
»	p17 a	3.64	EA,ç,-	Erevan, Inv. 19006/8 (21.5ø-12h), private purchase; (Mousheghian (1978), Artaxata Hoard-8); chipped
»	p18 a	3.82	EA,ç,-	Erevan, Inv. 19006/7 (18.9ø-12h), private purchase; (Mousheghian (1978), Artaxata Hoard-7)
»	p19 a	3.90	EA,ç,-	Los Angeles, Y. Nercessian coll. (1979), Inv. 1597 (3.90g-20ø-12h); <i>Spink N. Circ. list</i> (Feb. 1979), 1079, Plate 9
»	p20 a	3.97	EA,ç,-	Spink 102 (2 March 1994, <i>Donabedian Coll.</i>), 153 (3.969g), Plate 9
	p21 a	4.0	EA,ç,-	St. Petersburg (CAA, pl. 4-61)

Group 6: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, EA; to r. of palm-branch, Z; no exergue letters

a7	p22 a	3.57	EA,Z,-	Erevan, 18593/2 (19.2ø-12h); found in Artaxata, private purchase, 1974; chipped, Plate 9
»	p23 a	3.89	EA,Z,-	Paris, Inv. 24 (21ø-12h); (E. Babelon (1890), p. 215-24; CAA, pl. 4-62)
»	p24 a	3.66	EA,Z,-	Berlin, Imhoof-Blumer (1900), (20ø-12h)

Group 7: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, EA; to r. of palm-branch, H; in exergue, EK or none

a7	p25 a	3.74	EA,H,EK	L. S. coll. (1997), (3.747g-19.9ø-12h); Nercessian 1 (2 May 1997, <i>Joseph Coll.</i>), 3 (19ø); (N-245), Plate 9
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a8	p26	a	3.72	EA,H,-	Washington, DC, G. M. coll. (1978), Inv. 19 (3.72g-18ø-12h); Hesperia list 40/41, 177; Hesperia list 34, 129
»	»	b	3.99	EA,H,-	Erevan, Inv. 8918 (19.6ø-1h), Ex-Etchmiadzin Museum coll.
»	»	c	3.54	EA,H,-	Erevan, Inv. 19006/9 (21.1ø-1h), private purchase; (Mousheghian (1978), Artaxata Hoard-9)
»	»	d	3.17	EA,H,-	Erevan, Inv. 19006/14 (20ø-12h), private purchase; (Mousheghian (1978), Artaxata Hoard-14); chipped
»	»	e	3.28	EA,H,-	Erevan, Inv. 19006/20 (18.6ø-1h), private purchase; (Mousheghian (1978), Artaxata Hoard-20); chipped
»	p27	a	4.11	EA,H,-	Erevan, Inv. 12256 (20ø-1h), received from Torgsin

Group 8: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, EA; to r. of palm-branch, Ø ; in exergue, EK or none

a9	p28	a	4.05	EA,Ø,EK	Nercessian 3 (2 June 1998, <i>Abgarians Coll.</i>), 6 (22ø); (N-250), Plate 9
»	»	b	3.24	EA,Ø,-	Erevan, Inv. 19006/12 (19.4ø-12h), private purchase; (Mousheghian (1978), Artaxata Hoard-12); chipped
»	p29	a	4.09	EA,Ø,-	London, Inv. BMC 85, 1859-12-19-62 (4.09g-20ø-11h); (<i>BMC Syria</i>), ¹¹¹ pl. 27-8; CAA, pl. 4-64), pierced
»	»	b	3.74	EA,Ø,-	Los Angeles, CA, V. B. coll. (1999), (3.74g-20ø-10h); Nercessian <i>Bulletin</i> list 19 (1998), 1 (3.74g); Nercessian <i>Bulletin</i> list 18 (1996), 6 (3.74g-20ø); Nercessian <i>Bulletin</i> list 17 (1994), 6 (3.74g-20ø); (double struck); (N-81), Plate 9

Group 9: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, EA; to r. of palm-branch, I ; in exergue, EC or none

a10	p30	a	3.88	EA,I,EC	Erevan, Inv. 19006/4 (19.8ø-10h), private purchase; (Mousheghian (1978), Artaxata Hoard-4), Plate 9
»	»	b	3.74	EA,I,EC	Erevan, Inv. 19006/5 (22.3ø-11h), private purchase; (Mousheghian (1978), Artaxata Hoard-5); chipped, Plate 9
»	p31	a	3.96	EA,I,EC	Erevan, Inv. 19006/6 (18.7ø-11h), private purchase; (Mousheghian (1978), Artaxata Hoard-6)
	p32	a	3.73	EA,I,EC	St. Petersburg (CAA, pl. 4-55)
	p33	a		EA,I,-	St. Petersburg (CAA, pl. 4-63)

Group 10: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, EA; to r. of palm-branch, uncertain letters; in exergue, EK , EC , or none

a11	p34	a	4.04	EA,?,EK	Paris, (19ø-12h)
a12	p35	a	3.61	EA,-,EK	London, Inv. BMC 86, 1886-7-5-3 Edwards (18ø-12h), pierced
a13	p36	a		EA,-,EC	Erevan; (MMD pl. 1-1; Aygeshat Hoard)
»	p37	a	3.75	EA,-,-	Erevan, 18593/1 (19.2ø-1h); found in Artaxata, private purchase, 1974
a14	p38	a	3.45	EA,-,-	Berlin, Prokesch-Osten (1875), (20ø-11h)
a15	p39	a	3.19	EA,-,-	Erevan, Inv. 17431/2 (18.5ø-1h), received from Gurjian, 1957; (MMD pl. 21-2, Tovuz Hoard)

¹¹¹ P. Gardner, *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum: The Seleucid Kings of Syria* (London, 1878).

- » p40 a 3.74 EΛ,–, Erevan, 17976/8 (19.6ø-12h), private purchase, 1966, Ex-Budumian coll.

Group 11: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, EΛ; to r. of palm-branch, Λ; in exergue, EK or none

- a16 p41 a 3.86 EΛ,Λ,ΕΚ Oxford, gift by H. Longden, 1968 (20ø-12h), **Plate 9**
p42 a 3.85 EΛ,Λ,ΕΚ Erevan (CAA, pl. 4-57)

ζΛ (=111-36=75 B.C.?)

Group 1: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, ζΛ; to r. of palm-branch, B; in exergue, EK

- a17 p1 a 4.15 ζΛ,B,ΕΚ Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 155 (4.151g), **Plate 9**
p2 a 3.89 ζΛ,B,ΕΚ St. Petersburg (CAA, pl. 4-66)

Group 2: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, ζΛ; to r. of palm-branch, Γ; in exergue, EK

- a18 p3 a 4.08 ζΛ,Γ,ΕΚ Los Angeles, Y. Nercessian coll. (1973), Inv. 273 (20ø-11h), **Plate 9**
» » b 4.02 ζΛ,Γ,ΕΚ Peus 340 (2 Nov. 1994, *Jamgochian Coll.*), 451 (4.02g); Hess 208 (14 Dec. 1931), 709; Ex-Steele, **Plate 9**
» p3.1 a 4.00 ζΛ,Γ,ΕΚ Naville 10 (15-18 June 1925, *Petrowicz Coll.*), 1566 (20ø); Ex-Atrpet coll.
» » b 3.98 ζΛ,Γ,ΕΚ Erevan, Inv. 19006/28 (19.5ø-11h), private purchase; (Mousheghian (1978), Artaxata Hoard-28)
a19 p3.2 a 3.79 ζΛ,Γ,ΕΚ Los Angeles, CA, V. B. coll. (2000), (19ø-11h); Ex-Malter
» p3.3 a 3.55 ζΛ,Γ,ΕΚ Erevan, Inv. 19006/11 (21.3ø-12h), private purchase; (Mousheghian (1978), Artaxata Hoard-11); chipped
» p4 a 3.55 ζΛ,Γ,ΕΚ Erevan, Inv. 19006/22 (20.4ø-11h), private purchase; (Mousheghian (1978), Artaxata Hoard-22); chipped
» » b 3.73 ζΛ,Γ,ΕΚ Erevan, Inv. 19006/23 (20.2ø-11h), private purchase; (Mousheghian (1978), Artaxata Hoard-23)
» » c 3.68 ζΛ,Γ,ΕΚ Erevan, Inv. 19006/24 (19.9ø-11h), private purchase; (Mousheghian (1978), Artaxata Hoard-24); chipped
» » d 3.67 ζΛ,Γ,ΕΚ Erevan, Inv. 19006/25 (20.4ø-11h), private purchase; (Mousheghian (1978), Artaxata Hoard-25; CAA, pl. 4-67)
» » e 3.64 ζΛ,Γ,ΕΚ Erevan, Inv. 19006/26 (20.4ø-11h), private purchase; (Mousheghian (1978), Artaxata Hoard-26)
» » f 3.29 ζΛ,Γ,ΕΚ Erevan, Inv. 19006/27 (19.8ø-11h), private purchase; (Mousheghian (1978), Artaxata Hoard-27); chipped

Group 3: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, ζΛ; to r. of palm-branch, Δ; in exergue, EK

- a20 p5 a 3.92 ζΛ,Δ,ΕΚ London, Inv. BMC 79, 1879-6-1-1 (19ø-12h); (CAA, pl. 4-68)
» » b 3.98 ζΛ,Δ,ΕΚ Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 154 (3.979g), **Plate 9**
» » c 3.68 ζΛ,Δ,ΕΚ St. Petersburg (CAA, pl. 4-68)

- » p6 a 3.56 $\zeta\Lambda,\Delta,\Xi K$ Los Angeles, Y. Nercessian coll. (1981), Inv. 2163 (3.56g-18 ϕ -12h); NFA 10 (17-18 Sept. 1981), 228 (3.56g); MM list 417 (Nov./Dec. 1979), 25 (3.5g); (Alram 191), **Plate 9**
- a21 p7 a 4.04 $\zeta\Lambda,\Delta,\Xi K$ Los Angeles, CA, V. B. coll. (1999), (4.04g-20 ϕ -11h); V. A. coll. (1998); Nercessian 3 (2 June 1998, *Abgarians Coll.*), 5 (20 ϕ); (N-246), **Plate 9**
- » p8 a 3.90 $\zeta\Lambda,\Delta,-$ Erevan, Inv. 17728 (20.5 ϕ -12h), discovered in Marneouli district of Georgia, private purchase, 1961

Group 4: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, $\zeta\Lambda$; to r. of palm-branch, E ; in exergue, ΞK or none

- a22 p9 a 4.14 $\zeta\Lambda,E,\Xi K$ Bourgey (8 March 1999), 60 (4.14g); Bourgey (27-29 Oct. 1992, *N.K. Coll.*), 856 (12h); MM list 226 (Sept./Oct. 1962), 27; (CAA, p. 4-74; Boutin (1983), *N.K. Coll.*, 1116), **Plate 9**
- a23 p10 a 3.88 $\zeta\Lambda,E,\Xi K$ Erevan, Inv. 14371 (20.6 ϕ -12h), private purchase; (CAA, pl. 4-69)

Group 5: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, $\zeta\Lambda$; to r. of palm-branch, ζ ; in exergue, ΞK

- a23 p11 a 3.89 $\zeta\Lambda,\zeta,\Xi K$ Erevan, Inv. 5373 (19.3 ϕ -12h), discovered in Ani
- a24 p12 a 3.43 $\zeta\Lambda,\zeta,-$ Erevan, Inv. 19006/18 (20.2 ϕ -12h), private purchase; (Mousheghian (1978), *Artaxata Hoard*-18); chipped

Group 6: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, $\zeta\Lambda$; to r. of palm-branch, Z ; in exergue, ΞK

- a25 p13 a 4.13 $\zeta\Lambda,Z,\Xi K$ New York, Inv. 1944.100.62298 (4.13g-21 ϕ); Naville 10 (15-18 June 1925, *Petrowicz Coll.*), 1567 (4.13g-21 ϕ); (CAA, pl. 4-70), **Plate 9**

Group 7: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, $\zeta\Lambda$; to r. of palm-branch, H ; in exergue, ΞK , ΞC , or none

- a26 p14 a 3.97 $\zeta\Lambda,H,\Xi K$ Gorny 60 (5 Oct. 1992), 253 (3.97g); G. Hirsch 173 (19 Feb. 1992), 497 (3.92g); Lanz 56 (13 May 1991), 226 (3.95g-12h); Gorny 52 (6 Nov. 1990), 370 (3.97g); (N-82), **Plate 9**
- a27 p15 a 4.17 $\zeta\Lambda,H,\Xi C$ Erevan, Inv. 17824/53 (19.5 ϕ -12h), received from Barkhudarian, 1963; (Mousheghian (1973), *Sarnakounk Hoard*-126), **Plate 9**
- » p16 a 3.74 $\zeta\Lambda,H,\Xi C$ Erevan, Inv. 16386 (18.7 ϕ -12h), Ex-Ter-Hovhannissian coll.
- » p17 a 3.45 $\zeta\Lambda,H,\Xi C$ Erevan, Inv. 13636 (20.1 ϕ -12h), private purchase; chipped
- » p18 a 3.82 $\zeta\Lambda,H,\Xi C$ Berlin, Löffbecke (1906), Inv. 6698, (20 ϕ -12h)
- » » b 4.10 $\zeta\Lambda,H,\Xi C$ Glasgow (20 ϕ); (*Hunterian Coll.* (1901), pl. 63-3)
- » » c 4.15 $\zeta\Lambda,H,\Xi C$ CNG 27 (29 Sept. 1993), 11 (4.15g); Sotheby and Co. (22 Apr. 1970), 249 (4.13g-19 ϕ -11h); Cahn 71 (14 Oct. 1931), 560; Naville 10 (15-18 June 1925, *Petrowicz Coll.*), 1568 (4.17g-20 ϕ); (N-83)
- » » d 4.10 $\zeta\Lambda,H,\Xi C$ CNG 36 (5-6 Dec. 1995, *Araratian Coll.*), 567; (N-248), **Plate 9**
- » p19 a 3.75 $\zeta\Lambda,H,\Xi C$ Nercessian *Bulletin* list 12-E (1986), 366 (22 ϕ), **Plate 9**

- » p20 a 3.43 $\varsigma\Lambda, H, -$ Erevan, Inv. 19006/10 (19.9 ϕ -12h), private purchase; (Mousheghian (1978), Artaxata Hoard-10)

Group 8: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, $\varsigma\Lambda$; to r. of palm-branch, Θ ; in exergue, ΞC

- a28 p21 a 4.32 $\varsigma\Lambda, \Theta, \Xi C$ New York, Inv. 1944.100.62302 (4.32g-20 ϕ -12h); Naville 10 (15-18 June 1925, *Petrowicz Coll.*), 1569 (4.24g-20 ϕ); Ex-Atropet coll.; (CAA, pl. 4-78)
- » » b 4.16 $\varsigma\Lambda, \Theta, \Xi C$ Los Angeles, Y. Nercessian coll. (2000), Inv. 5608 (19 ϕ -12h); **Plate 9**
- » p22 a 4.07 $\varsigma\Lambda, \Theta, \Xi C$ Los Angeles, Y. Nercessian coll. (1982), Inv. 2335 (4.07g-19 ϕ -11h); Ariadne (7 Dec. 1982), 154; (ACV 40), **Plate 9**
- » p23 a $\varsigma\Lambda, \Theta, \Xi C$ Berk 56 (17 Jan. 1988), 175

Group 9: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, $\varsigma\Lambda$; to r. of palm-branch, I; in exergue, ΞC

- a29 p24 a 4.13 $\varsigma\Lambda, I, \Xi C$ Ex-J. G. coll. (1991); (N-84), **Plate 9**
- » » b 3.80 $\varsigma\Lambda, I, \Xi C$ Spink 102 (2 March 1994, *Donabedian Coll.*), 156 (3.796g), **Plate 9**
- » » c 3.81 $\varsigma\Lambda, I, \Xi C$ Wilton, CT, Ex-Bedoukian coll. (1978); (CAA, pl. 4-76)
- » p25 a 4.00 $\varsigma\Lambda, I, \Xi C$ Erevan, Inv. 17431/1 (19 ϕ -12h), private purchase; (MMD pl. 21-5, Tovuz Hoard), **Plate 9**
- » p26 a $\varsigma\Lambda, I, \Xi C$ Etchmiadzin, Holy Etchmiadzin coll.; (Mousheghian "Mother See," 160),¹¹² **Plate 9**

Group 10: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, $\varsigma\Lambda$; to r. of palm-branch, K; in exergue, ΞC

- a30 p27 a 4.00 $\varsigma\Lambda, K, \Xi C$ New York, Inv. 1944.100.62300; (CAA, pl. 4-77), **Plate 9**
- » p28 a 3.85 $\varsigma\Lambda, K, \Xi C$ Erevan, Inv. 17985 (20.5 ϕ -12h); found in Baku, private purchase, 1961, **Plate 9**
- » p29 a 3.8 $\varsigma\Lambda, K, \Xi C$ Grunthal (25 March 1947), 9

Group 11: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, $\varsigma\Lambda$; to r. of palm-branch, Λ ; in exergue, ΞK or ΞC

- a31 p30 a 4.01 $\varsigma\Lambda, \Lambda, \Xi K$ NFA 8 (6 June 1980), 347, **Plate 9**
- » p31 a 4.05 $\varsigma\Lambda, \Lambda, \Xi C$ Erevan, Inv. 17431/3 (19 ϕ -1h), received from Gurjian, 1957; (MMD pl. 21-4, Tovuz Hoard)
- » » b 3.76 $\varsigma\Lambda, \Lambda, \Xi C$ Los Angeles, Y. Nercessian coll. (1991), Inv. 4122 (19 ϕ -12h); (N-85), **Plate 10**
- » p32 a 3.80 $-\Lambda, \Xi C$ Erevan, Inv. 17619/8 (19.5 ϕ -12h), gift by Papakian, 1960; (CAA, pl. 4-85)

Group 12: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, $\varsigma\Lambda$; to r. of palm-branch, uncertain; in exergue, ΞC

- a32 p33 a 4.00 $\varsigma\Lambda, -\Xi C$ Sotheby Parke Bernet and Co. (3 Oct. 1986), 562

¹¹² Kh. A. Mousheghian, "The Numismatic Collection of the Mother See," *Etchmiadzin*, Vol. XXXIII (June July 1976), Nos. 6, 7, pp. 45-55, 37-44 (in Armenian); also in *Treasures of Etchmiadzin* (Etchmiadzin, 1984), [p. 200].

ZΛ (=111-37=74 B.C.?)

Group 1: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, ZΛ; in exergue, ΞK or ΞC

- a33 p1 a 4.01 ZΛ,Δ,ΞK Erevan, Inv. 17373 (19.30-1h), discovered in Upper Artaxata, 1955, gift by Vardanian; (MMD pl. 21-6, Tovuz Hoard), **Plate 10**
- a34 p2 a 4.12 ZΛ,-,ΞK New York, Inv. 1944.100.62301; Naville 10 (15-18 June 1925, *Petrowicz Coll.*), 1571 (4.13g-210); Ex-Atrpet coll.; (CAA, pl. 4-84), **Plate 10**
- » » b 4.02 ZΛ,-,ΞK Naville 10 (15-18 June 1925, *Petrowicz Coll.*), 1570 (200); Ex-Atrpet coll.
- » » c 3.69 ZΛ,-,ΞK Moscow (200); (Akopyan (1979), 4)
- » » d 3.79 ZΛ,-,ΞK Erevan, Inv. 16384 (19.80-1h), Ex-Ter-Hovhannissian coll.
- a35 » e 3.83 ZΛ,-,ΞK Berlin, Imhoof-Blumer (1900), (190-12h)
- » » f 3.74 ZΛ,-,ΞK Vienna, Inv. 37550 (190-1h)
- » p3 a 4.13 ZΛ,-,ΞC Erevan, Inv. 15119 (19.50-1h); (Mousheghian (1973), *Sarnakounk Hoard*-127), **Plate 10**
- » » b 4.02 ZΛ,-,ΞC Leu and NFA (16-18 Oct. 1984), 285; Naville 10 (15-18 June 1925, *Petrowicz Coll.*), 1572 (4.02g-210); Ex-Atrpet coll.
- » » c 4.00 ZΛ,-,ΞC Washington, DC, G. M. coll. (1994), Inv. 20 (4.00g-190-12h); Nercessian *Bulletin* list 17 (1 Nov. 1994), 7 (4.00g-190); Lanz 64 (7 June 1993), 304 (4.00g-12h); NFA 23 (14 Dec. 1989), 706 (4.02); Demirjian list 5 (1976), 22; (N-86)
- » » d 3.4 ZΛ,-,ΞC Watertown, MA, Armenian Library and Museum of America coll., Inv. 86.9.1 (1h), gift by Bedoukian, 1986; P. Z. Bedoukian coll.; chipped
- » e 3.89 ZΛ,-,ΞC Wilton, CT, Ex-Bedoukian coll. (1978); (CAA, pl. 4-80)
- » p4 a 3.97 ZΛ,-,ΞC Paris, Inv. 24a, purchased in 1895 (210-12h), **Plate 10**
- » » b 4.11 ZΛ,-,ΞC CNG 36 (5-6 Dec. 1995, *Araratian Coll.*), 568; (N-249)
- » c 4.03 ZΛ,-,ΞC St. Petersburg (CAA, pl. 4-83)

HΛ (=111-38=73 B.C.?)

Group 1: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, HΛ; to r. of palm-branch, Δ; in exergue, ΞK or none

- a36 p1 a 3.91 HΛ,Δ,ΞK NFA 6 (27-28 Feb. 1979), 387, **Plate 10**
- a37 p2 a HΛ,Δ,- Venice Mekhitarist coll.; (CAA, pl. 4-81), **Plate 10**

ΘΛ (=111-39=72 B.C.?)

Group 1: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, ΘΛ; to r. of palm-branch, ?; in exergue, ΞK

- a38 p1 a 3.80 ΘΛ,-,ΞK Erevan, Inv. 17426 (19.60-1h), found in Takja Village, Akhalkalak district, gift by Titizian, 1957; (Mousheghian (1978), *Artaxata Hoard*, p. 118), **Plate 10**

Fractional Drachms—Uncertain Mint

Obv.: Bust of Tigranes draped r. as before.

Rev.: Tyche of Artaxata draped and seated r. on rock holding palm-branch. River-god Orontes swimming r. Legend to r. downward [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] entirely off flan; to l. downward, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ / ΤΙΓΓΑΝΟΥ.

Fractional Drachm

Group 1: No visible letters

a39 pl a 2.95 --- Vienna Mekhitarist coll.; (CAA, pl. 4-89), **Plate 10**

Fractional drachm

Obv.: Bust of Tigranes draped r. as before.

Rev.: Large elephant r. with trunk down. Legend above to r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. King's name off the flan.

Group 1: No visible letters

a40 pl a 3.10 --- Vienna Mekhitarist coll.; (CAA, pl. 4-88), **Plate 10**

Fractional Drachm

Obv.: Bust of Tigranes draped r. as before.

Rev.: Standing horse to l. in fine style. Legend above to r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Below horse king's name off flan.

Group 1: No visible letters

a41 pl a 3.51 --- Vienna Mekhitarist coll.; (CAA, pl. 4-90), **Plate 10**

COUNTERFEITS

Tetradrachms

Group 1: Becker Forgery.¹¹³ On rock, monogram $\bar{\Lambda}$; in r. field, to r. of palm-branch, ϵ

c/f A1-P1 a (Hill¹¹⁴ (1979), pl. 8-121; ACV c/f 5; C D1-R1a)

» » b (CAA, pl. 2-19; C D1-R1b)

» » c 13.85 Vienna, Mekhitarist Congregation Museum forgeries coll. (CAA, pl. 3-34; C D1-R1b)

» » d 14.50 Vienna, Mekhitarist Congregation Museum forgeries coll. (CAA, pl. 3-34; C D1-R1b)

» » e *Copenhagen* (Copenhagen, 1940, p. 79; C D1-R1c)

» » f 15.20 Naville 10 (15-18 June 1925, *Petrowicz Coll.*), 1564 (26 ϕ); (C D1-R1d)

» » g 13.05 J. Schulman (Amsterdam) (6-8 June 1967), 1326; (C D1-R1e)

» » h 10.91 Gorny 30 (19-20 Nov. 1984), 3079; (C D1-R1f)

» » i G. Hirsch 163 (27-30 Sept. 1989), 508

» » j 14.59 Vienna (9h); (MD pl. 6-101)

» » k Demirjian list 4 (1975), 83

» » l 12.5 Watertown, MA, Armenian Library and Museum of America forgeries coll., Inv. 86.9.3 (5h), gift by Bedoukian, 1986; P. Z. Bedoukian forgeries coll.

» » m 16.9 Watertown, MA, Armenian Library and Museum of America forgeries coll., Inv. 99.499 (5h), gift by Bedoukian, 1999; P. Z. Bedoukian forgeries coll.

» » n 12.66 Los Angeles, CA, V. B. forgeries coll. (2000), (26 ϕ -5h), **Plate 10**

¹¹³ This writer is aware of a collector who has four counterfeit tetradrachms. One of these is similar to A7-P1 and three are similar to A1-P1.

¹¹⁴ G. F. Hill, *Becker the Counterfeiter* (London, 1924; reprint, Chicago, 1979), part I, p. 71 No. 121, plate VIII.

Group 2: Monogram on rock, ⚡; in r. field, to r. of palm-branch, monogram
Both examples catalogued below are brass in color and have fairly straight edges.

- c/f A2-P1 a 12.30 Oxford, forgery, gift by G. T. Chester, 18.6.1889 (26ø-12h); (a poor cast, obv. similar to coin A2-P34, rev. monogram in r. field is similar to A43-P148, the monogram on rock is illegible; C D2-R1a), **Plate 10**
- c/f A3-P1 a 14.52 Oxford, forgery (27ø-12h); (a cast copy of McLean tetradrachm, plate 343-10, A45-P153; C D3-R1a), **Plate 10**

Group 3: "Bagdad" Forgery: On rock, Σ; Tyche holding the head of river god Orontes

- c/f A4-P1 a 14.8 Venice, Mekhitarist Congregation Museum forgeries coll.; (Haji Toros; CAA, pl. 2-16; ACV c/f 7; C D4-R1a)
- » » b 14.74 London; (Kinns, pl. 27-30c; C D4-R1b), **Plate 10**
- » » c 14.8 Müller 62 (19-20 May 1989), 120; (C D4-R1c)
- » » d Rogalski (1972), p. 21, Fig. 2; (C D4-R1a)

Group 4: "Bagdad" Forgery: On rock, Σ; in r. field, to r. of palm-branch, ⚡

- c/f A4-P2 a 15.62 Ex-Bedoukian coll. (CAA, pl. 2-27; C D4-R1a)
- » » b 15.10 Bourgey (27-29 Oct. 1992, *N.K. Coll.*), 849 (12h); Page (19-22 June 1933), 396; Ciani (17-21 Feb. 1925), 963 (15.03 g.-29ø); (Boutin (1983), *N.K. Coll.*, 1109; C D4-R1b)
- » » c 15.47 Brussels (29ø-12h); (C D4-R1c)
- » » d 25.16 Brussels (32ø-12h); (C D4-R1d)
- » » e 16.25 Baldwin's Forgeries coll.; (Kinns¹¹⁵ (1985), pl. 27-29e; C D4-R1e)
- » » f 16.79 Los Angeles, CA, V. B. forgeries coll. (1999), (16.79g-27ø-11h); V. A. coll. (1998); Nercessian 3 (2 June 1998, *Abgarians Coll.*), 4 (27ø); (ACV c/f 6), **Plate 10**
- » » g 14.02 *SNG Milan* 450, Inv. M.0.9.20179, Commune Inv. 1179 (30ø-12h)
- » » h 16.49 Rauch 46 (6-8 May 1991), 295
- c/f A5-P2 i 15.33 Damascus, Syrian National Museum, **Plate 10**

Group 5: "BAΣIAEO" inscription; below the hand, ⚡

- c/f A6-P1 a 15.58 Bourgey (27-29 Oct. 1992, *N.K. Coll.*), 853 (12h); (Boutin (1983), *N.K. Coll.*, 1113; C D5-R1a,b), **Plate 10**
- » » b 15.56 CAA, pl. 3-42 (C D5-R1b)
- » » c Ahlström 29 (8-9 Apr. 1984), 2126; (C D5-R1c)
- » » d 15.1 G. Hirsch 157 (24-26 Feb. 1988), 189; (C D5-R1d)

Group 6: In l. field, Δ and M; to r. of palm-branch, H

- c/f A7-P1 a 12.94 Oxford (30ø-1h, electrotype of BM); (1930 electrotype, with letters RR punched on its edge; C D6-R1a)
- » » b 18.20 Classical Cash list (Aug. 1997), 690 (30ø); (1930 electrotype, with letters RR punched on its edge)
- » » c 12.67 Los Angeles, Y. Nercessian forgeries coll., Inv. 1691 (27ø-12h); (ACV c/f 4; C D7-R2a), **Plate 10**
- » » d 14.7 Melville, NY, K. H. coll.

¹¹⁵ P. Kinns, "Myrina and Related Forgeries," *ANSMN*, Vol. XXX (1985), pp. 61-63, No. 29, plate 27, where he discusses two types of Armenian forgeries.

Drachms

Group 1: Between palm-branch and Tyche's head, ζΛ; to r. of palm-branch, Δ; exergue letters, ΞΚ

c/f al-p1 a 4.27 M. P. coll. (1998), (4.27g-18.2ø-6h); CNG 46 (24 June 1998, *Araratian Coll.* -2), 672 (4.27g); (N-247; Saryan¹¹⁶ (1998) c/f)

» » b 4.28 Los Angeles, CA, V. B. forgeries coll. (1999), (4.28g-18ø-6h); Ex-Demirjian, **Plate 10**

ANALYSIS

Portrait Art

The ancient coins of Tigranes are very important sources for the study of Armenian history and art. These are the only documents which show the engraved effigy of this monarch who lived more than two thousand years ago. In the above catalogue and classification, as indicated earlier, Tigranes' portrait is an important factor. The portraits, royal vestments, and the historical inscriptions which have reached us by means of metallic art all are essential primary sources for the study of this period.

Tigranes (c. 140-56 B.C.) inherited the Artaxiad throne at the age of 45. He passed away at a very ripe old age, 85. The portraits engraved on his coins present the king at different ages of his life span. The portraits present the innocent and attractive appearance of a young man, proud and manly appearance of a handsome figure, also, matured, far sighted, and wise ruler. To be fair, it must be mentioned that the die engravers have executed his portrait much younger or Tigranes had a very young appearance compared to his age. A tetradrachm is preserved in the Historical Museum of Erevan engraved with the title of "King of Kings" has the field letters ΖΛΑΞΚ (**Plate 8, A2-P1a**). According to Kh. A. Mousheghian, this coin is struck in 74 B.C., that is when Tigranes was 66 years old.¹¹⁷ Mousheghian's four times enlarged picture displays an energetic young Tigranes with proud and manly imperial countenance. Another tetradrachm, struck a year later, in 73 B.C. (preserved in Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, engraved with letters ΗΛ-ΞΚ, **Plate 8, A3-P1a**) having the title of "King of Kings," shows Tigranes with a mature portrait not corresponding to his chronological age.¹¹⁸

The bust of Tigranes is executed according to the Greek tradition with clean shaven face to right. The portrait art of Tigranes the Great is studied by numismatists who have specialized in this field, E. T. Newell,¹¹⁹ G. K. Jenkins,¹²⁰ J. Babelon,¹²¹ G. A. Tiratsian,¹²² and others. These group of authors consider the Tigranes tetradrachm struck according to the finest prevalent Hellenistic numismatic art. The portrait has a classic fineness, and surpasses the portrait art of his late Seleucid predecessors, even though the same engravers had

¹¹⁶ L. A. Saryan and M. Panossian, "A Drachm Forgery of Tigranes the Great," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Series I, Vol. XXIV (December 1998), No. 4, pp. 49-50, illus.

¹¹⁷ Mousheghian, *The Coin Hoards of Armenia*, p. 48 plus fifth plate.

¹¹⁸ E. Babelon, *Les Rois de Syrie, d'Arménie et de Commagène*, pl. XXIX, No. 15.

¹¹⁹ E. T. Newell, *Royal Greek Portrait Coins* (Racine, WI, 1937), pp. 56-59.

¹²⁰ G. K. Jenkins, *Ancient Greek Coins* (New York, 1972), pp. 271-272, Fig. 663-664.

¹²¹ J. Babelon, *Le portrait dans l'antiquité d'après les monnaies* (Paris, 1950), p. 197, pl. VII, Nos. 7 and 10.

¹²² G. A. Tiratsian, "Armenian Portrait Art in the Coins of Tigranes II and Artavasdes II," *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Series I, Vol. XIX (June 1993), No. 2, pp. 29-42.

worked in Antioch. In a way, it is hieratic and authoritarian. On his coins, idealistic and realistic features were fused to sculpt an ennobled and deified portrait which radiate immortality through the centuries.

The Armenian Tiara

Our only source for the study of the Armenian tiara¹²³ is the original coin. Among the Armenian tiaras, those appearing on the coins of Tigranes II, remain unrivaled in variety, elaborate design, and profuse ornamentation. The tiara, facing right, has five peaks, lavishly decorated with pearls or precious stones. A broad diadem encircles the head, knotted at the back, and falls down gracefully towards his shoulders. The tiara is adorned with an eight-rayed star, flanked by two eagles facing outwards, which have their heads turned to each other. Ear flaps and a neck cover, edged with pearls, cover the ear and neck.

Based on silver coins catalogued here, his tiara peaks, star and eagles, diadem, fillet, ear and neck flaps can be segregated and analyzed for classification purposes.

1. Two seated pearls where a large pearl serves as a base for a smaller pearl (i.e. **Plate 1**, A7-P72a).
2. A large pearl serves as a base for a vertical line. Sometimes, a fillet knotted at back of diadem falls downward with an elaborate curve (i.e. **Plate 2**, A19-P39b).
3. Pyramid shaped edges where each side of the triangle displays a maximum of five or six pearls. In most cases a fillet knotted at the back of the diadem falls downward with an elaborate curve (i.e. **Plate 3**, A32-P30a or **Plate 4**, A39-P101b).
4. Very highly pointed five peaks (i.e. **Plate 5**, A48-P10d).
5. The five peaks are made of three beads where the bottom bead is the largest and the top bead smallest or the bottom largest two beads consist of two stones (i.e. **Plate 6**, A58-P58a or A59-P58b).
6. The five high peaks are made of fine beaded triangles. Extremely handsome portrait (i.e. **Plate 7**, A69-P1a).
7. Most normal tiaras have an eight-rayed star with two eagles (i.e. **Plate 1**, A1-P21a).
8. Some tiaras have a six-rayed star with two eagles (i.e. **Plate 6**, A56-P31a).
9. Instead of an eight-rayed star, we have a comet replacing the five o'clock ray and no eagles (i.e. **Plate 7**, A1-P2a).
10. Similar to preceding comet coin except a star appears on the left side and an eagle to the right which has its head turned back towards the star (i.e. **Plate 7**, A2-P2a).
11. Ear and neck flaps have varying curvature and length with ornament, and in some cases, have an extra fillet knotted at the back of the diadem which falls downward with an elaborate curve. For this purpose compare the obverses of **Plate 1**, A1-P7a to A1-P31a with A2-P33a to A2-P57a.

Monograms

Most Antiochene tetradrachms of Tigranes are classified in the first three groups and basically are inscribed with a few types of monograms.

1. On rock, monogram λ ; in r. field, to r. of palm-branch, monogram Λ .
2. On rock, monogram λ ; in r. field, to r. of palm-branch, \circ or e .
3. On rock, monogram \dagger ; in r. field, to r. of palm-branch, monogram Φ , ϕ , ψ or a . (dot).

¹²³ Y. T. Nercessian, "The Evolution of the Armenian Tiara," *Armenian Numismatic Studies*, pp. 138-149, pls. 34-36, reprinted from *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, Ser. I, Vol. XI (March 1985), No. 1, pp. 2-12, pls. 1-11.

4. Above swimmer's head, in r. field, Υ ; or monogram Υ or ∇ .
5. On rock, monogram Σ . This monogram has a few variations, ribbon or Ω hanging from the hand holding the palm-branch and . (dot) in the right field; monogram Θ on rock, or Γ on rock.
6. Additionally, there are some scarce monograms which have been noticed on singular coins: above swimmer's head, Φ ; on rock, monogram \mathbb{M} .

There are numerous coins which are inscribed with Greek letters in the field or on the rock. Except for coins struck in the mint of Damascus, the meaning of these Greek letters is unknown. Most if not all of these monograms and letters were used previously on Antiochene coins issued by Seleucid kings. One only needs to review their long list, appeared on 461 Seleucid coins of Antioch, published by Newell in his "Table of Issues."¹²⁴ Unfortunately, an explanation on their meaning was not offered. The exact interpretation of these monograms remains uncertain.

On most tetradrachms of Tigranes there is a monogram on the rock and a letter or monogram in the right field. In Groups 1 and 2 we find the same monogram on the rock; in the field we have a monogram for Group 1 and a letter or circle for Group 2 (above, Nos. 1 and 2). Similar observation can be made on Group 3 and also Groups 6, 7, and 8 (above, No. 3 and No. 5, respectively). It is possible to speculate that the monogram on the rock identifies the mint magistrate. The symbols in the right field seem to change more frequently. At the present time there is no satisfactory explanation. Neither one of these monograms denotes coin emissions; it does not seem to fit into an orderly consecutive format.

Stylistic Analysis and Die Linkage, Antioch Mint (Table 1)

For a historian, without doubt, the reverse of Tigranes the Great tetradrachms has special interest. It represents the Tyche of Antioch executed by Eutychides, erected during the reign of Seleucus I (321-280 B.C.). The Tyche, draped and wearing a turreted crown, seated right on a rock, holding a palm-branch in her right hand, is the personification of the river-god Orontes swimming right below her feet. On the same side of the coin, the ruler's title, name, and various field letters and monograms are inscribed.

The reverse monograms inscribed on the rock, and letters and monograms appearing in the field constitute the basic criteria of classifying the Antioch tetradrachms into eleven groups. A word of caution: the group sequence is a logical and methodical classification but not a chronological order. So far no one has been able to offer a chronological sequence based on a scientific proof and persuasive argument.

Because of the ancient technique of minting, striking with a heavy hammer on the back of the upper die, more pressure is applied directly to the punch than anvil dies. Consequently, punch dies wore more quickly and more punch dies were engraved to mint the coins of Tigranes.

Group 1. On coins engraved with monogram \mathbb{N} on the rock, and monogram Λ to right of palm-branch, generally, the tiara is ornamented with two seated pearls where a large pearl serves as a base for a smaller pearl (Plates 1 and 2, A1-P7a to A12-P96a). Additionally, there are a small number of coins which have the same monograms but the peaks are made

¹²⁴ Newell, *The Seleucid Mint of Antioch*, pp. 137-151

of pyramid shaped edges where each side of the triangle displays a maximum of five or six pearls (**Plate 2**, A13-P98a to A13-P100a).

In this group the king's portrait is engraved as a young man with a small nose and chin, which seem to vary for different dies. However, the lengths of ear and neck flaps, the curvature of the spacing between the two flaps, vary conspicuously as we progress in more advanced dies (compare **Plates 1 and 2**, A1-P7a to A12-P96a). The last coin varieties assigned to these monograms (**Plate 2**, A13-P98a and A13-P100a) have the same anvil die and uniform punch dies where minor variations exist, i.e. palm-branch, the monogram in right field and its location.

The monogram on the rock, Δ (Δ and H), is common to the first two groups. The association of these two groups should be together.

Die A1 is shared with 30 punch dies, A1 is linked with P1 to P32. This is one of the longest run not only in this group but in the entire coinage of Tigranes II. Generally, because of poor survival rate and frequent punch die changes, the linkage ranges from 1:1 to less than 1:10. The second longest run is A2 which is shared with 25 punch dies.

Group 2. On coins engraved with monogram Δ on the rock, and letter o or e to right of palm-branch, the tiara is ornamented with a large pearl which serves as a base for a vertical line (**Plate 2**, A15-P1c). On some coins this line may not be visible when it is worn out or it may be a weak strike. Also, on numerous coins there is a fillet knotted at the back of the diadem (A14-P1b, A19-P35b).

Again, the king's portrait is engraved as a young man. He has a prominent nose (A14-P1b), pointed (17-P19a), and on some coins it is slightly hooked (**Plate 3**, A30-P78a). Observations made on ear and neck flaps in Group 1, also apply to this group (A15-P1c, A18-P32a). Additionally, the stylistic variation of the eight-rayed star on the tiara is hard to miss (compare A15-P1c with A30-P78a).

Punch die P1 is shared with two anvil dies, A14 and A15, where the latter is linked with 13 punch dies, P2 to P14.

Group 3. Coins classified under this group have many variations of monograms or letters appearing in the right field (Φ , Ψ , ϕ or a \cdot), to right of palm-branch (**Plate 3**, A32-P30a; **Plate 5**, A42-P144a, A45-P154a; **Plate 4**, A41-P140b). They have in common the monogram \ddagger engraved on the rock on which the Tyche of Antioch is seated. There are numerous stylistic variations.

The tiara peaks have pyramid shaped edges where each side of the triangle displays a maximum of five or six pearls (**Plate 4**, A39-P93a). On various coins the tiara is much higher and has less tilt backwards compared to the others (compare **Plate 3**, A32-P30a with **Plate 4**, A37-P80a). In most cases a fillet knotted at the back of diadem falls downward with an elaborate curve (compare **Plate 3**, A31-P10b and **Plate 4**, A38-P82b with **Plate 5**, A42-P144a). Observations made on ear and neck flaps in Group 1, also apply to this group (compare **Plate 3**, A31-P22a with **Plate 4**, A39-P93a).

The king's portrait is engraved as a young man on most coins and has a straight but pointed nose (**Plate 3**, A31-P1a). On others he is presented with a mature portrait and has a small but hooked nose (**Plate 4**, A39-P101b). Similar comments can be made about his forehead, eyes, cheeks, and chin which influence the classification of a die.

This is the largest group in the coinage of Tigranes' silver coins, more than 200, and about 1/3 of Antiochene tetradrachms. A total of 156 punch dies are classified in this third group. Also, several anvil dies are linked with more punch dies than any other group, A31 with 29 punch dies, A33 with 28 punch dies, A39 with 25 punch dies, and A41 with 31 punch dies. Both anvil dies A34 and A35 are linked with two punch dies, P75 and P76. Near the end, the anvil die A41 is linked with P138 (in r. field, monogram made of I and Ω), P139 (I and O), and P140 (.). Then on several anvil dies (A42-A45) are linked with punch dies having monograms Ϸ and ϸ and their variations P141-P156).

Group 4 is an unusual coin which can be considered a derivative of the previous group, but the dies are not linked with any other coin.

Group 5. Coins of this type are executed with a young man portrait, receding chin, small sharp pointed nose, lack of pupil in the eye. The tiara has five very high triangular peaks. Above swimmer's head, in right field, T (Plate 5, A47-P1 to A47-P3a where the field letter is missing from the latter), monogram T̄ (A48-P6a to A48-P15a) or V̄ (A48-P21g) can be seen. Coins which have a field letter T̄ are executed with two beads as tiara peaks, where the base bead is very large. It is interesting to note that all coins with triangular peaks (A48-P4a to A48-P21g) share the same anvil die. Their punch dies basically are very similar to each other but have minor variations. The lettering lacks uniformity and on certain dies are not inscribed on the same straight line (A48-P10d).

Foss made an interesting observation on this type, showing the similarity of a copper coin of Antiochus I Theos of Commagene and Tigranes the Great (Plate 10-D).¹²⁵ One must keep in mind that, on the statues of Nemrud Dag, Antiochus displays a lion on his tiara,¹²⁶ whereas on the obverse of coins assigned to him, he uses an eight-rayed star similar to Tigranes the Great. In fact, if one ignores the reverse of Antiochus' copper coins he would attribute it to Tigranes the Great because of its undisputed Armenian tiara.

The tiara has the highest peaks. Two anvil dies are linked with entire coins classified in this small group. There is no monogram on the rock but in the right field we have T̄, T̄, or V̄. The second anvil die, A48, is linked with 18 punch dies.

Group 6. Coins classified under this group have more major and very conspicuous obverse variations than any other type. They have in common the monogram Σ engraved on the rock on which the Tyche of Antioch is seated.

One of the most attractive coins of Tigranes is this variety with distinctively ornamented and a very stylish diadem. The tiara has five triangular peaks, two eagles, and eight-rayed star. The boyish Near Eastern portrait displays a prominent nose and strange looking sparkling eyes which are hard to miss (Plate 5, A49-P1a and A49-P9a).

The second obverse variation is the tiara ornamented with two seated pearls where a large pearl serves as a base for a smaller pearl. The tiara has five peaks, two eagles, and

¹²⁵ Foss, p. 29.

¹²⁶ B. N. Arakelian, *Outlines of the History of Ancient Armenian Art* (Erevan, 1976), published in Armenian and Russian editions, both with English summary, pl. XXVII; H. Toros, "Tigran's Crown in Commagene," SAN, Vol. VII (Summer 1976), No. 4, pp. 65-66; Th. Goell, "Nimrud Dag: The Tomb of Antiochus I, King of Commagene," *Archaeology*, Vol. V (September 1952), No. 3 (19), pp. 136-144; F. K. Dörner and Th. Goell, *Arsameia am Nymphaeus* (Berlin, 1963), plates 48-50; R. D. Sullivan, "Diadochic Coinage in Commagene After Tigranes the Great," *Numismatic Chronicle*, Seventh Ser., Vol. XIII (1973), pp. 18-39. For a very good picture of lion on the tiara of Antiochus IV of Commagene, see J. M. C. Toynbee, *Roman Historical Portraits* (Ithaca, NY, 1978), p. 135.

eight-rayed star. There is a fillet knotted at the back of the diadem. The king is displayed with a mature portrait (Plate 5, A52-P13a).

An interesting observation can be made on a tiara peak where the king has a mature portrait draped right as before, but the five peaks are made of three beads forming a triangle. There are circles around the lower two beads. There is a fillet with curve behind the diadem (A53-P15a).

One of the interesting peculiarities of Tigranes' coins is a six-rayed star on his tiara. They are portrayed with a boyish (Plate 6, A55-P22a) and young man portraits (A56-P39a).

On another interesting design, the tiara peaks are formed using two or three pearls sitting on the top of each other forming a triangle. The tiara has an eight-rayed star. In right field, to the right of palm-branch there is a . (dot) (A57-P54a).

The monogram on the rock is $\hat{\Sigma}$ (Σ and Ω). There are no field letters. Only in one case the anvil die A56 is linked with 23 punch dies.

Groups 7. An extremely desirable tetradrachm of Tigranes is the coin where an imperial countenance is presented. The tiara is profusely ornamented; three layers of pearls form each peak of the tiara.

Below Tyche's hand holding the palm-branch there is a ribbon resembling Ω , hanging from the hand holding the palm-branch which takes the shape of \uparrow (Plate 6, A58-P58a, A59-P58b, A59-P60b). The tiara has an eight-rayed star and two eagles. In right field, to the right of palm-branch there is a . (dot) on some coins.

Group 8. Coins classified under this group have the monogram Θ as the common denominator engraved on the rock or in the right field. In most cases the monogram Θ is above $\hat{\Sigma}$ and on the rock. It is a circle in which we can see five radii or letters Θ and Y superimposed (Plate 6, A61-P75a and A61-P78a). There is one unique example where the monogram on the rock is \mathbb{M} and in right field we have Θ (A63-86a). A few coins instead of $\hat{\Sigma}$ have \mathbb{M} on rock (A65-P88a).

Obviously, all the coins classified in Group 8 are the work of one craftsman die-engraver. However, since the meaning of these monograms are unclear, the implication of one monogram engraved with so many others could be much more far reaching than we can explain without supposition and based on scientific proof. For example, are all of these type monograms contemporary; were there transfer of die-engravers among mint magistrates and different mints?

The tiara is ornamented with two or three seated pearls where a large pearl serves as a base for a smaller pearl and has five peaks, two eagles, and eight-rayed star.

This group also is a derivation of group 6. The early dies also have \uparrow (A61-P75a) and a . (dot). Anvil die A63 is linked with punch dies P85 (Θ , $\hat{\Sigma}$) and P86 (\mathbb{M} , Θ).

Group 9. A singular coin is listed in this group where the obverse seems to be similar to coins catalogued near the end of Group 8 but the dies are not linked with any other coin.

Group 10. Coins given to this group are executed with a young man portrait. The tiara is ornamented with two seated pearls where a large pearl serves as a base for a smaller pearl (Plate 7, A67-P1a). Generally, there is a fillet knotted at back of the diadem. On four examples there is no such fillet (A68-P5a to A68-P7a).

Table 1. *Die linkage, Antioch tetradrachms*

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 7
A1 { ↓ P32	A14—P1 / P2 A15 { ↓ P14	A31 { ↓ P29	A46—P1	—A57 { ↓ P57 / P58—A58 A59 { ↓ P67
A2 { ↓ P57	A16 { ↓ P15 ↓ P16	A32 { ↓ P30 ↓ P46	Group 5 A47 { ↓ P1 ↓ P3	A60 { ↓ P68 ↓ P74
A3 { ↓ P58 ↓ P59	A17 { ↓ P17 ↓ P31	A33 { ↓ P47 ↓ P74	A48 { ↓ P4 ↓ P21	
A4 { ↓ P60 ↓ P63	A18—P32	A34 \ P75	Group 6	Group 8
A5 { ↓ P64 ↓ P65	A19 { ↓ P33 ↓ P43	A35 { ↓ P76	A49 { ↓ P1 ↓ P9	A61 { ↓ P75 ↓ P80
A6 { ↓ P66 ↓ P70	A20 { ↓ P44 ↓ P45	A36 { ↓ P77 ↓ P79	A50 { ↓ P10 ↓ P11	A62—P81
A7 { ↓ P71 ↓ P76	A21—P46	A37 { ↓ P80 ↓ P81	A51—P12	A63 { ↓ P82 ↓ P86
A8 { ↓ P77 ↓ P78	A22 { ↓ P47 ↓ P64	A38—P82	A52 { ↓ P13 ↓ P14	A64—P87
A9—P79	A23—P65	A39 { ↓ P83 ↓ P107	A53—P15	A65—P88
A10 { ↓ P80 ↓ P94	A24—P66	A40 { ↓ P108 ↓ P109	A54 { ↓ P16 ↓ P21	Group 9
A11—P95	A25 { ↓ P67 ↓ P70	A41 { ↓ P110 ↓ P140	A55—P22	A66—P1
A12—P96	A26 { ↓ P71 ↓ P73	A42 { ↓ P141 ↓ P144	A56 { ↓ P23 ↓ P45	Group 10
A13 { ↓ P97 ↓ P101	A27—P74	A43 { ↓ P145 ↓ P151	A57 { ↓ P46 ↓ P54	A67 { ↓ P1 ↓ P4
	A28 { ↓ P75 ↓ P76	A44—P152		A68 { ↓ P5 ↓ P7
	A29—P77	A45 { ↓ P153 ↓ P156		Group 11
	A30—P78			A69 { ↓ P1 ↓ P10

There are 2 anvil dies and 7 punch dies. The characteristic feature of the punch dies are the letters A,M or A engraved below the Tyche (A67-P1a and A67-P3d).

Groups 11. One of the most handsome portrait of Tigranes the Great is engraved on coins of this group. The tiara five peaks are very high and made of fine beaded triangles. It is ornamented with eight-rayed star and two eagles. There is no monogram on the rock on which the Tyche is seated but there are letters in right and left fields, *Δ,M/H (Plate 7, A69-P8a) or Δ,M/H (A69-P1). There is only one anvil die which is linked with 10 punch dies.¹²⁷

Die-Engravers

Numismatic literature has not reached us from ancient days to inform us about the mints and die-engraving schools of Tigranes. Seleucid die-engravers have not signed their names on the tetradrachms of Tigranes either. Our only source is the coin itself. One must study the coin, style and workmanship, to draw a conclusion and offer an informed opinion.

In reviewing all the anvil and punch dies one cannot help but notice the fundamental differences between them. On the anvil side we have high relief portrait, no inscription, and a fillet border. On the punch side the high relief similar to the portraits does not exist, we have king's name and title, the Tyche seated facing right and swimmer to right, letters and monograms on the rock and in the field, and all within laurel wreath. This is applicable to all tetradrachms of Tigranes the Great.

Examination of the different anvil dies of group 1 reveals that the basic simplified design for many of these look alike. Their detailed design similarities are few but the differences are many and distinct. One could speculate that they were executed in the same engraving school of Antioch, by the same master die-engraver but with the assistance of different individual engravers assigned to his workshop.

The punch dies are much more numerous and for many, the design is extremely close and on many examples the differences are very small. Undoubtedly, many of these were engraved by the same artist. The artists who engraved the portraits on the anvil dies should have been capable of engraving the punch dies. A close examination will show that some punch dies have the same style of workmanship but are slightly different in design details, the Tyche may be sitting straight or slightly leaning forward; the legend is made of small refined or slightly larger and bold letters; swimmer's head may be in front of ΣΩ or Ω; same type field letters and monograms may be at different locations. Their style and basic design similarities, detailed differences and a multitude of dies catalogued (156 punch dies only in Group 3), reinforces the conjecture that they were engraved under the supervision of an artist master die-engraver with the assistance of numerous skilled craftsman engravers.

If the student can distance himself from the minor details and look at the central feature of the anvil die, the portrait, he might be able to detect the artist who has engraved some of the dies. A portrait is a creative work of art and it represents the talent of an individual artist. Indirectly, it is the signature of an artist without his name. It would be extremely hard, not to say impossible, to find two sculptors who can engrave a living human face and create the same identical portrait engraved on hard surface.¹²⁸

¹²⁷ For an extensive discussion and inferences from linkage see W. E. Esty, "The Theory of Linkage," *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. 150 (1990), pp. 205-221.

¹²⁸ Confirmed in a telephone communication with Mr. Hagop Ishkhanian, who sculpted the medallic portrait of Paul Z. Bedoukian.

Studying plates 1 to 10 invariably will persuade the student that the same basic portrait and similar type basic tiara is engraved on anvil dies of different groups, though with numerous different tiara design details even if minor in nature. Compare only the portraits of **Plate 2**, A13 of Group 1 with **Plate 5**, A42 of Group 3, **Plate 2**, A17 of Group 2 and **Plate 5**, A54 of Group 6 with **Plate 6**, A63 of Group 8, etc. This strengthens the hypothesis that the dies were engraved by assistants, perhaps even a trainee, assigned to master die-engraver. These assistant engravers most likely were transferred from one master die-engraver to another as required.

Studying the tiaras and portraits and regrouping the simplified basic design types, one may conjecture that all of the work is assigned to three or four master die-engravers. The first is die A1 type and has seated pearls on the tiara; the second, A13 type where each tiara peak is triangular and has five or six pearls; the third, A48 type, with highly pointed five tiara peaks; and possibly a fourth master die-engraver is assigned to die A69, discussed in detail later in section on "Satellite Mint of Damascus."

Stylistic and Die Analysis of Mints Other than Antioch

Damascus Mint. Only 6 tetradrachms are assigned to the mint of Damascus (**Plate 7**, A1-P1a to A4-P2a). Coins assigned to this mint are different in style from those struck in Antioch and other mints. The tiara has five peaks, and it is adorned with an eight-rayed star on the left side and a thick curved line shaped like an eagle to the right. On Damascus coins Tigranes is featured as a young man with a sharp pointed and hooked nose.

The Tyche of Damascus is seated left on a rock. At her feet the upper portion of a swimming figure of the river Chrysaroas facing, with arms outstretched. In exergue below swimmer AMΣ, BMΣ, ΓMΣ (S. E. 241, 242, 243). The style of Damascus tetradrachms is coarse. It is worthwhile to note that the copper coins assigned to the mint of Damascus are undated (**Plate 10-A**).

Comparing the dies indicate that all of them have similar type royal portrait, crude workmanship, and design. Without hesitation one would assign them to the same die-engraving school and the same master die-engraver.

Satellite Mint of Damascus (comet coins). Many Armenian numismatists assigned the comet silver coins to a mint, other than Antioch or Damascus, located south of Armenia proper. Bedoukian¹²⁹ calls this location "a certain mint," Mousheghian,¹³⁰ "...it remains to suppose that, out of Armenia, other than Greater Antioch and Damascus, one other mint has operated." Nercessian¹³¹ published comet type copper coins where the reverses display Tyche of Damascus standing left and he concluded that if this coin was not issued in a satellite or auxiliary mint of Damascus, definitely it was issued in a nearby Seleucid mint, under the influence of Damascus mint masters.

Eight tetradrachms are known with comet star (**Plates 7 and 8**, A1-P1a to A4-P2a). The obverse has the bust of Tigranes with a "young looking" portrait draped to right. The five o'clock ray of the star is replaced by a thick line which moves upward to the right giving the appearance of a comet star. No eagles or decorations are seen on the tiara.

¹²⁹ Bedoukian, CAA, p. 17.

¹³⁰ Kh. A. Mousheghian, "The Armenian Hoard of Artaxata," p. 122.

¹³¹ Nercessian, "Tigranes the Great of Armenia and the Mint of Damascus" [YN Damascus mint].

All tetradrachms reverses display a Tyche seated on a rock. Three different reverse varieties exist, $\Sigma\Omega$ (A1-P2a) in exergue, Π in right field and ΔHMO below the swimmer (A3-P1a), and Δ and H in left and right fields respectively (A4-P1a).

Two varieties of comet star drachms have surfaced, both portraying Tigranes as a young and attractive man. In one case (a1-p1a to a1-p1c) the letter in right field resembles Ω (or Π , \cap , or \circ), in second case, M (a2-p1a).

On copper coins where the obverse and reverse display similar designs (Plate 10-B), there are no field letters like tetradrachms or drachms.

Comet tetradrachms display two different portraits and the same type of tiara. Most likely one master die-engraver had two assistants. As indicated earlier, Antioch mint, die A69 presents a problem which remains unclear. According to our research, this A69 die belongs to the mint of Antioch. Yet the portrait is identical to those that are engraved on the obverse of comet type tetradrachms which are assigned to the Satellite Mint of Damascus (compare Antioch die A69 with Satellite Mint of Damascus dies A3 and A4). Furthermore, on the punch dies of Antioch tetradrachms A69-P1 to P10 we have the letters ΔMH . Whereas on the comet tetradrachms we have letters Π and ΔHMO (A3-P1a and A3-P2a) and ΔH (A4-P1a). The similarity of portraits and some field letters on coins of two different mints is quite conspicuous and at the same time are not strong scientific evidence to assign Antioch A69 type dies to the Satellite Mint of Damascus. Yet, it remains an enigmatic problem which hopefully can be solved with the discovery of new hoards.

While on portraits of this group, compare the obverse portraits of Damascus mint A2 with Satellite Mint of Damascus A2 and observe the similarity.

Artaxata Mint. Tetradrachms bearing the inscription of $\text{ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ}$ are extremely rare. There are eight known examples, seven of which are illustrated in the photographic plates (Plate 8, A2-P1a to A3-P3a). At least four of these were discovered in present Armenia. All of them display a very high Armenian tiara with five peaks, eight-rayed star, and two eagles.

Silver coins with "King of kings" title differ in appearance, style, and workmanship from the "regular" tetradrachms which are assigned to the mint of Antioch. They lack the stylish and artistic workmanship which is so eloquently executed on the Antiochene tetradrachms. All of the Artaxata tetradrachms display the same basic type of portrait on their obverses. The reverses are engraved with the same type of lettering noticed on the Artaxata drachms but lack the letters and monograms noticed on Antiochene tetradrachms. There is no letter or monogram on the rock below the Tyche.

The drachms (Plates 8, 9, and 10, a1-p1a to a38-p1a) are simplified because of space limitation. However, the obverse and reverse workmanship and design, without hesitation, reminds us that they belong to the same die maker and the same school where the tetradrachms dies were cut. As noted, the legend and field letters on the reverse show a great similarity to those inscribed on the tetradrachms.

Similar to tetradrachms, there are two types of alterable letters, between the Tyche's head and palm-branch, and a letter between the palm-branch and swimmer. Also, there are two fixed letters ΞK or ΞC in exergue. So far there is no consensus on their meaning.

Most copper coins that display Tyche on the reverse are inscribed with the "King of King" title (Plate 10-C). There is no consensus about the mint where they were struck. Foss has

suggested Tigranocerta as a major mint for the copper coinage.¹³² The bulk of copper coins of Tigranes which were overstruck (63%) display Tyche.¹³³

Metrology

Antioch Mint. Coins catalogued in this paper came mostly from fixed price and auction catalogues, and some from museums holdings and private collections. Published numismatic literature did not always include the required metrological data (weight, diameter, and die axis orientation).

Table 2. *Relationship of weight (grams) and dies, Antioch tetradrachms*

Group→	A1-13	A14-30	A31-45	A46	A47-48	A49-57	A57-60	A61-65	A66	A67-68	A69	Total
X> 16.5	1		1		2							4
16.40-9											1	1
16.30-9	1											1
16.20-9	1				1							2
16.10-9	2		1		3							6
16.00-9	2		10		5							17
15.90-9	9	4	14		9		4			3		43
15.80-9	14	4	15		9	1	2			3	1	49
15.70-9	14	12	19		3	3	2	2		3		58
15.60-9	24	3	20		5	10	3	4		2	3	74
15.50-9	11	13	23		3	5	1		1	1	2	60
15.40-9	19	15	21		3	9	2	1		3	1	74
15.30-9	12	8	6		1	5	4	3			1	40
15.20-9	6	4	13			8					1	32
15.10-9	4	4	9			5		1		2		25
15.00-9	2	4	8		2	2		2				20
14.90-9	3	2	6	1		2	1					15
14.80-9	1		2			2	2					7
14.70-9	1	4	1									6
14.60-9	1	1	3			1						6
X< 14.6	5	6	3			2	2				1	19
Total	133	84	175	1	46	55	23	13	1	17	11	559
Mode	15.64 and 15.44, Avg. 15.54											
Median	15.56											
Avg.	15.53	15.33	15.52	14.99	15.89	15.32	15.36	15.45	15.51	15.65	15.53	15.50

Silver coins of Tigranes issued in Antioch are all tetradrachms and struck according to the Attic standard, with a nominal weight of 16 grams. In this paper for 559 coins, the me-

¹³² Foss, p. 64.

¹³³ Y. T. Nercessian and L. A. Saryan, "Overstruck and Countermarked Coins of the Artaxiad Dynasty of Armenia," Nos. 10-95.

dian weight is 15.56 grams, and the average weight is 15.50 grams.¹³⁴ Two values exist for the mode, each having 74 coins. Both mode values are 15.44 and 15.64 grams. More than 90% (507 out of 559) of these coins have a weight spread of 14.90 to 16.09 grams. Coins spreading from 15.40 to 15.69 grams are 37% (207 out of 559) and have an average weight of 15.546 grams. This data corroborates with the information obtained in the past by Bedoukian (average 15.476 grams),¹³⁵ the author (average 15.44 grams),¹³⁶ and Callatay (median value of 15.59 grams).¹³⁷ The relationship of the weight and dies are tabulated in Table 2.

Most auction and fixed price sale catalogues in Europe and North America publish their photographic coin pictures as close to the original size as possible. Perhaps for this reason only a small percentage of classic coin sale catalogues report the coin diameter. However, a published illustration may not have an exact one to one ratio. Scaling off the diameter of a coin from a published document would not be extremely accurate and scientific. Retrieved data for coin diameters belongs to one third of coins catalogued in this study. More than 88% of the coins (185 out of 210) have a diameter spread of 25 to 28 mm. The most frequently used diameter (mode) size is 26 mm (about 1/3 of coins). The relationship of the tetradrachm diameter and dies are tabulated in Table 3. A similar result of 26 mm was obtained by Callatay.¹³⁸

Table 3. *Relationship of diameter (mm) and dies, Antioch tetradrachms*

Group→1	A1-13	A14-30	A31-45	A46	A47-48	A49-57	A57-60	A61-65	A66	A67-68	A69	Total
31ø						1					2	3
30ø			1			2	1	1			1	6
29ø		3	2		1	1	5				1	13
28ø	3	7	5		4	6	5	1				31
27ø	10	8	12	1	1	7	1	3		2		45
26ø	29	12	22		1	3				1		68
25ø	9	7	22				1	1		1		41
24ø	1		2									3
Total	52	37	66	1	7	20	13	6		4	4	210
Mode												26
Median												26
Avg.	26.07	26.62	25.67	27	27.59	27.73	28.13	27.22		26.35	30.15	26.50

Die axis orientation is only rarely reported in sales catalogues. About 64% of the coins (129 out of 203) have a perfectly vertical or 12 o'clock (some numismatists prefer 0 o'clock) die

¹³⁴ Mode = The value having the greatest frequency. Median = The middle number in a given sequence of numbers. If the middle data is two numbers, then the average of both. Average = The numerical result obtained by dividing the sum of two or more quantities by the number of quantities.

¹³⁵ Bedoukian, CAA, pp. 49-54, Nos. 17-42. The average weight 15.476 grams of a tetradrachm is computed by the author from the recorded weights of 130 tetradrachms (fourrée coins excluded) catalogued in Bedoukian's corpus.

¹³⁶ Nercessian, "A «Hoard» of Silver Coins of Tigranes II" [N], *Armenian Numismatic Studies*, p. 22, in *Armenian Numismatic Journal*, p. 9. The average weight of a tetradrachm computed from 76 coins is 15.44 grams.

¹³⁷ F. de Callatay, *L'histoire des guerres mithridatiques vue par les monnaies*, p. 222.

axis orientation. F. de Callatay reports 64% in his book.¹³⁹ Practically all of the rest are either 11 o'clock or 1 o'clock orientation. Apparently, in ancient days, the die engravers had a great pride in their workmanship. They were good craftsman, took time to pay attention to minor details, and insured that all coins were as accurate as possible, and have perfect die axis orientation even though some may have shifted 10 to 20 degrees. Callatay has additional information on die axis orientation in the book that he published.¹⁴⁰ On rare occasions the die axis orientation is at 10 o'clock or 2 o'clock (one of each only). The relationship of the die axis orientation and dies are tabulated in Table 4.

Damascus Mint. Because of the paucity of Damascus tetradrachms a meaningful metrological table could not be prepared. The two S.E. 242 tetradrachms seem have a weight very close to each other, 15.73 and 15.79 grams. The average of known six examples is 14.48 grams. All known examples seem to have a diameter of 27 or 28 mm.

Satellite Mint of Damascus (comet coins). Comet tetradrachms are rare similar to Damascus tetradrachms. Three coins inscribed with ΣΩ field letters have an average of 15.75 grams, 27 or 28 mm diameter. Coins inscribed with ΠΔΗΜΟ letters seem to have the widest diameters, 30 and 31 mm.

Table 4. *Relationship of die axis orientation and dies, Antioch tetradrachms*

	A1-13	A14-30	A31-45	A46	A47-48	A49-57	A57-60	A61-65	A66	A67-68	A69	
Group→	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
2h	1											1
1h	11	10	20		2	2	5	3			2	55
12h	28	19	38		7	20	8	6		3		129
11h	8		4		2		1			1	1	17
10h	1											1
Total	49	29	62		11	22	14	9		4	3	203

The known four comet drachms, engraved with letter ς, have an average weight of 3.798 grams.

Artaxata Mint. Tetradrachms struck in Artaxata are very rare. For the last group inscribed with ΗΑ,ΞΚ field letters, the average weight is 16.12 grams, and the average for eight known tetradrachms is 15.81 grams, the most frequently used (mode) diameter is 30 mm, and all published die axis orientations are 12 o'clock. Because of the paucity of specimens the data was not tabulated similar to the tetradrachms struck in the mint of Antioch.

Generally, the weight of each drachm is expected to be four grams, or 1/4 of a tetradrachm. Bedoukian's average weight for a drachm is 3.92 grams,¹⁴¹ Nercessian's average is 3.94 grams.¹⁴² In this paper 38 drachms have a weight of 4.00 grams or heavier. The median value is 3.86 grams, mode value is 3.84 grams. In this study, the average drachms, however, seem to have a weight of less than a quarter of a tetradrachm. The average weight of 128

¹³⁸ *ibid.*

¹³⁹ *ibid.*

¹⁴⁰ F. de Callatay, *Les monnaies grecques et l'orientation des axes* (Milan, 1996), 120 pp., illus.

¹⁴¹ Bedoukian, CAA, pp. 56-61, Nos. 50-87. The average weight 3.92 grams of a drachm is computed by the author from 47 drachms catalogued in Bedoukian's corpus which have their weights.

examples is 3.82 grams ($3.82 \times 4 = 15.28$ which is 4.5% less than 16 grams or 3.3% less than 15.81 grams). One reason for this low average could be the weights of chipped pieces reported. There are more than a dozen of them and their average weight is less than 3.30 grams. Eliminating these examples from the averaging process would raise the total average to 3.8876 grams. The data is tabulated in Table 5.

Table 5. *Relationship of weight (grams) and field letters, Artaxata drachms*

Field letters	ΔΔ	ΕΔ	ϚΔ	ΖΔ	ΗΔ	ΘΔ	Total
X > 4.4		1					1
4.30-9			1				1
4.20-9							
4.10-9	1	2	9	3			15
4.00-9		6	10	5			21
3.90-9		11	5	1	1		18
3.80-9	1	11	9	2		1	24
3.70-9	1	8	5	2			16
3.60-9		6	4	1			11
3.50-9		3	3				6
X < 3.5		10	4	1			15
Total	3	58	50	15	1	1	128
Mode							3.84
Median							3.86
Avg.	3.90	3.75	3.88	3.92	3.91	3.80	3.82

Table 6. *Relationship of diameter (mm) and field letters, Artaxata drachms*

Field letters	ΔΔ	ΕΔ	ϚΔ	ΖΔ	ΗΔ	ΘΔ	Total
22ø		4	1				5
21ø		5	3	3			11
20ø	1	21	21	4		1	48
19ø	2	12	9	4			27
18ø		5	1				6
Total	3	47	35	11		1	97
Mode							20
Median							20
Average							19.83

¹⁴² Nercessian, "A «Hoard» of Silver Coins of Tigranes II" [N], *Armenian Numismatic Studies*, 3.94 grams is averaged from 16 drachm metrological data on pp. 41 (Nos. 80-87), 52 (No. 122), and 54 (Nos. 244-250).

More than half of the drachms have their diameters reported. Nevertheless, this is a better ratio than the Antioch tetradrachms. The most frequently used diameter is 20 mm (Table 6). Exactly 60% of reported die axis orientations (57 out of 95) are 12 o'clock and more than 87% vary from 11 to 1 o'clock (Table 7).

No attempt was made to estimate the original number of dies for drachms inscribed with the "King of Kings" title since most of the groups consist of few coins. There are only three groups where the classified coins count 12, 10, and 15 pieces. All the rest of them are less than 10 pieces in 24 different groups.

Table 7. *Relationship of die axis orientation and field letters, Artaxata drachms*

Field letters	ΛΛ	ΕΛ	ϚΛ	ΖΛ	ΗΛ	ΘΛ	Total
1h		10	1	5		1	17
12h	3	26	20	8			57
11h		7	2				9
10h		2	10				12
Total	3	45	33	13		1	95

Estimation of Original Dies

Antioch Mint. There are some numismatists who still have a mixed feelings about estimation of original dies. The numismatic science has made great strides, and majority of numismatists accept that modern science can estimate the number of original dies of ancient coins. Carter's formulae enables us to generate estimates which are statistically sound and useful. Carter's method of calculating the dies seems to be accurate, reliable and adequate.¹⁴³

Table 8. *Estimation of number of original anvil dies, Antioch tetradrachms*

	A1-13	A14-30	A31-45	A1-45	A46	A47-48	A49-65	A66	A67-68	A69	A1-69
Group→	1	2	3	1,2,3	4	5	6,7,8	9	10	11	Total
d	13	17	15	45	1	2	17	1	2	1	69
n	143	90	206	439	1	50	101	1	19	11	622
n/d	11	5.29	13.73	9.75		25	5.94		9.5	11	9.01
D	13.10	18.69	14.89	45.8		1.93	18.34		2.04	1.0	70.73
s	±0.33	±0.91	±0.28	±0.71		±0.05	±0.79		±0.16	±0.1	±0.96

(d=number of known dies, n=number of coins in the study, D=original number of dies, s=standard deviation)

In his discussion, Carter makes a comment, "Note that for very large number of coins in a given issue, D=d, or all dies are known."¹⁴⁴ The bulk or most common of the Antioch tetradrachms, more than 72% (439 out of 622) are classified under anvil dies A1-A45. Coins listed in these groups have an estimated original anvil dies of 45.8±0.71, or a range of 45 to 47 which is not far from our d-value of 45. Similarly, for the entire Antioch mint catalogue, our total D is 70.73±0.96, spread of 70 to 72, not much off from original d-value of 69, as tabulated in Table 8.

¹⁴³ G. F. Carter, "A Simplified Method for Calculating the Original Number of Dies from Die Link Statistics," *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes*, Vol. 28 (1983), pp. 105-206.

¹⁴⁴ *ibid.*, p. 199.

The above calculations tell us that our corpus of surviving anvil dies is close to being complete, even if it is off by a very small number. Putting in different words, most likely, a collector or a museum curator will be able to find the obverse dies of his coins in our classification without any difficulty.

The punch dies show a different result. Our calculations show that the original estimated known dies was much more than what has been retrieved for study. Either an extensive supply of coin pictures and information on coins have not been retrieved or there has been a very high mortality as one would expect to be the case. In addition to "normal" attrition loss (recycling for a new currency and conversion to jewelry) and elimination of foreign revenues, also Lucullus¹⁴⁵ captured 8000 talents of drachms from the treasury of Tigranocerta and Pompey¹⁴⁶ received 6000 talents in silver coins from the treasury of Sophene. The estimations of original punch dies are tabulated in Table 9.¹⁴⁷

Table 9. *Estimation of number of original punch dies, Antioch tetradrachms*

	P1-93	P1-79	P1-156		P1	P1-21	P1-88	P1	P1-7	P1-10	
Group→	1	2	3	1,2,3	4	5	6,7,8	9	10	11	Total
d	101	78	156	335	1	21	88	1	7	10	463
n	143	90	206	439	1	50	101	1	19	11	622
n/d	1.42	1.15	1.32	1.31		2.38	1.15		2.71	1.1	1.34
D	274.03	441.68	507.26	1114.54		30.12	514.47		9.34	79.48	1433.5
s	±31.95	±104.3	±55.73	±84.95		±3.37	±116.69		±1.59	±70.86	±87.4

(d=number of known dies, n=number of coins in the study, D=original number of dies, s=standard deviation)

A word of caution, quoting from S. E. Buttrey and T. V. Buttrey, "We agree that the formula generated by Carter, Esty, and Good on the basis of probability theory can provide credible solutions under the right circumstances, but they are not fruitful in the case of very small samples, as in many cases of the issues treated here."¹⁴⁸ There are quite a few groups where the number of coins in the subject study is small. Furthermore, for the punch dies, most "n/d" ratio is barely above "1" which for some reason does not seem to yield a good figure. The "n/d" ratio seems give better results when the ratio is higher than 3.

Antioch, beside being the capital of Seleucid kingdom, was the economic and commercial center of that part of the world. In eastern Asia Minor the popular silver coin was the drachm. In Syria, the popular silver coin was the tetradrachm according to the local tradition. Like most modern countries, the defense budget of Tigranes most likely was his biggest expense. He had a huge army composed of many nationalities¹⁴⁹ and Greek mercenaries.¹⁵⁰

¹⁴⁵ Plutarch, xxix, 3; Manandian, *A Critical Survey of the History of the Armenian People*, Vol. I, p. 207; *Collected Works*, p. 207; *Tigrane II et Rome*, p. 121; de Morgan, *A History of the Armenian People*, p. 92; Berj Sabbaghian, "The Number of Soldiers of Lucullus at the Battle of Tigranocerta," *Haigazian Armenological Review*, Vol. IV (1973), pp. 97-102 (in Armenian).

¹⁴⁶ Strabo, xi, 14, 10 (530); Plutarch, xxxiii, 3-4; Appian, *Mithridates*, 104; Manandian, *A Critical Survey of the History of the Armenian People*, Vol. I, pp. 235-6; *Collected Works*, p. 234; *Tigrane II et Rome*, pp. 175-6; de Morgan, p. 96.

¹⁴⁷ A17-P20a intentionally left blank. For this reason, in Table 9, column 2, above it is P1-P79, and below, the d-value is 78.

¹⁴⁸ S. E. Buttrey and T. V. Buttrey, "Review Article: Calculating Ancient Coin Production, Again," *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. 9 (1997), pp. 113-135.

¹⁴⁹ Appian, *Syrian Wars*, 48.

His army needed supplies, provisions, materiel, and the payroll of his soldiers. Therefore, one would think that when Tigranes ruled Antioch for fourteen years, he may have struck hundreds of thousands of silver tetradrachms.¹⁵¹

One would never know exactly how many silver coins Tigranes the Great actually struck in the mint of Antioch and how many of them have survived and are preserved today in museums and private collections. Based on our experience with Armenian coins, we speculate that about 900-1100 Antiochene tetradrachms have survived.

The calculated total estimated punch dies have a range of 1346 to 1521 (1433.5 ± 87.4). Or if a more conservative approach is taken and looked at the total of first three groups which are the most abundant varieties, the range spread would be 1030 to 1200 (1114.54 ± 84.95). In paraphrasing it, a collector or a museum curator will have a good chance of finding 60 to 70% of his coin reverse dies catalogued in this study. In addition to not being able to retrieve sufficient data for die study, the Seleucid mint workers may have changed their punch dies very frequently even before full use and complete die wear.¹⁵² Consequently, they had to engrave more punch dies.

Near the end of this project, three late-arriving groups of coins were classified, consisting of 21, 20, and 100 pieces. About two-thirds was new material and 43 pieces of these two private collections and one museum holdings were already recorded in the corpus. The rest of the coins (including Antioch tetradrachms, Artaxata drachms, and counterfeits) without any difficulty were assigned anvil numbers. However, for some coins new punch die numbers had to be assigned, exactly a total of 37 out of 98. In author's opinion, this experience could be an indication that if all known anvil dies are not classified herein, they must be very close to it. The reverse series, however, is far from complete. There is a good chance that perhaps one out of every three coins may not have a classified punch die number in this study.

Mints

Tigranes had a vast empire and he constructed a new capital, Tigranocerta, at the geographic center of his empire. His coins were struck in several known mints: Artaxata, Antioch, Damascus, and others. Most numismatists agree that tetradrachms displaying the Tyche of Antioch with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ // ΤΙΓΓΑΝΟΥ inscription were issued in the mint of Antioch between 83-69 B.C.

All his silver coins with the legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ // ΤΙΓΓΑΝΟΥ were struck south of Armenia proper, that is in Antioch, Damascus, and other mints located in this territory. The coins struck in Antioch were issued according to the finest Seleucid tradition by the same engravers who worked for the kings of Seleucia before Tigranes the Great. The mint of Antioch was famous for striking silver tetradrachms during the past few hundred years. Also, it was the most important for Tigranes.

¹⁵⁰ F. de Callatay, "Guerres et monnayages à l'époque hellénistique. Essai de mise en perspective suivi d'une annexe sur le monnayage de Mithridate VI Eupator," *Entretiens d'archéologie et d'histoire* (Saint-Bernard-de-Comenges, 1997), pp. 337-364.

¹⁵¹ Estimating the number of coins per die is a controversial subject. Some numismatists have proposed various figures ranging from c. 2,000 to 78,000 for one obverse die (F. de Callatay, "Calculating Ancient Coin Production: Seeking a Balance," *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. 155 (1995), pp. 289-311; W. W. Esty and G. F. Carter, "The Distribution of the Numbers of Coins Struck by Dies," *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vols. 3-4 (1992), pp. 165-186). If assumed 20,000 coins per obverse die, this will yield ($69 \times 20,000$) 1,380,000 Antiochene tetradrachms for Tigranes II the Great. However, estimating or calculating coin production is beyond the scope of this study.

¹⁵² F. de Callatay, "Étude de technique monétaire: le rapport «Nombre de Coins de revers / nombre de coins de droit» à l'Époque Hellenistique," *Revue des Archéologues et historiens d'art de Louvain*, Vol. XXXII (1999), pp. 91-102.

The coinage of Tigranes also includes silver drachms, where on the reverse side the Tyche of Artaxata is depicted. Most numismatists are of the opinion that all silver drachms displaying the Tyche of Artaxata and with the inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ // ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ / ΤΙΓΓΑΝΟΥ were issued at the mint of Artaxata. Discovered and documented coin hoards in Armenia also attest to this.

Additionally, he issued numerous types of copper coins where the reverses display Tyche, Heracles, Nike, cornucopia, palm-branch, and other types.¹⁵³ His Damascene copper coins, struck more abundantly than the silver coins of this mint, have similarities to silver tetradrachms. The obverses of silver and bronze are very similar. However, the coarse style and the Damascus Tyche seated definitely resemble the silver issues. In addition to these noted mints in Syria, and a Satellite mint of Damascus, a travelling mint with the Army may have overstruck copper coins,¹⁵⁴ as C. Foss has suggested.¹⁵⁵

Chronology

Damascus. Coins of Tigranes the Great were struck in numerous mints and with various types of field letters or monograms. Tetradrachms issued in Damascus are dated using the Seleucid era 312 as the reference date (312-243=69 B.C.). All numismatists agree on this point and the dates correspond with the period (72-69 B.C.) that he ruled Damascus (AMΣ=72-71 B.C., BMΣ=71-70 B.C., ΓΜΣ=70-69 B.C.).¹⁵⁶

Antioch. In 83 B.C., Tigranes was invited to "deliver" Seleucia. Hence the lands south of Armenia proper formed a part of the empire of Tigranes from 83-69 B.C. after the occupation of Antioch.¹⁵⁷ As a compliment to the city, and for the first time in numismatic history, Tigranes engraved on the reverses of his tetradrachms the Tyche of Antioch sculpted by Eutichides of Sicyon.¹⁵⁸ It can be supposed that the tetradrachms of Tigranes minted in Antioch were struck during a period of occupation or as long as that city was under his rule. Based on the letters and monograms engraved on his coins, as of today, we are unable to establish the precise chronology when they were issued. A coin portrait (boyish, young, or mature) would be considered a subjective matter and that would not help in chronological classification.

Coins issued in Artaxata, Antioch, Tigranocerta, and some other uncertain mints need numismatic research. And even after extensive research there may not be a satisfactory answer, since this subject has kept many numismatists busy in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The meaning of monograms inscribed on the tetradrachms having the legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ΤΙΓΓΑΝΟΥ, given to Antioch, remains uncertain and they present a great challenge to numismatists.

Artaxata. Tetradrachms with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ. Tetradrachms having the legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ // ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ / ΤΙΓΓΑΝΟΥ differ in appearance and style from the Antioch type te-

¹⁵³ Nercessian, ACV, pp. 61-74, Nos. 44-122, pls. 4-9.

¹⁵⁴ Y. T. Nercessian and L. A. Saryan, *Overstruck and Countermarked Coins of the Artaxiad Dynasty of Armenia*.

¹⁵⁵ C. Foss, *op. cit.*

¹⁵⁶ MacDonald, "The Coinage of Tigranes I," p. 200; Newell, *Late Seleucid Mints in Ake-Ptolemais and Damascus*, p. 107, Nos. 147-149; Bedoukian, CAA, pp. 48-49, Nos. 12-14.

¹⁵⁷ Justin, xi, 1, 1-4; Strabo, xi, 14, 15 (532).

¹⁵⁸ G. F. Hill, *Historical Greek Coins* (London, 1906), p. 164; A. R. Bellinger, "The End of Seleucids," *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, Vol. 38 (reprint, New Haven, 1949), pp. 51-102.

tetradrachms in style, general appearance, and fabric. They are extremely rare and only eight specimens are known. They are inscribed with letters between palm-branch and Tyche's head, to right of palm-branch, and exergue. They show a great similarity to the drachms which bear the same "King of Kings" title and similar form of field letters.

At first glance they look very simple and one would be tempted to say regnal years are inscribed on these coins. However, historical corroboration remains a great problem.

Tigranes attacked Parthia and liberated the Armenian populated lands during 89-85 B.C. which he had ceded to Parthia as ransom when he was held as a hostage. Tigranes claimed the title of "King of Kings" from Parthia and inscribed this on his silver and copper coins struck in Armenia proper (Plate 10-C). The Tyche engraved on his silver coins with the "King of Kings" title is known as the "Tyche of Artaxata." The basic design, the prototype, of this Tyche is not much different from the Tyche which is engraved on Antiochene tetradrachms, issued after 83 B.C. Therefore, taking into consideration the date that he "earned" the ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ title and also the year when he occupied Antioch, it is logical to conclude that these coins also could have been struck after 83 B.C.

Drachms with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ. On these drachms, similar to tetradrachms with same type legend, the letters are inscribed in three different location: two letters between palm-branch and Tyche's head, one letter to right of palm-branch, and fixed letters of ΞΚ or ΞC in exergue.

Table 10. *Tigranes the Great regnal date and period*

Date B.C.	Regnal year	Date B.C.	Regnal year	Date B.C.	Regnal year	Date B.C.	Regnal year
95	1	85	11	75	21 Artaxata	65	31
94	2	84	12	74	22 Artaxata	64	32
93	3	83	13	73	23 Artaxata	63	33
92	4	82	14	72	24 Artaxata and Damascus	62	34
91	5	81	15	71	25 Damascus	61	35
90	6	80	16	70	26 Damascus	60	36
89	7	79	17	69	27 Damascus	59	37
88	8	78	18 Artaxata	68	28	58	38
87	9	77	19 Artaxata	67	29	57	39
86	10	76	20 Artaxata	66	30	56	40

The known letters inscribed to the right of Tyche's head: CA (=ΓA?), ΔA, EA, ζA, ZA, HA, ΘA (33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39), if were regnal years, would correspond to the latter 7 years of his rule, that is 63-57 B.C. Table 10, regnal date and period tabulation shows this very eloquently. If these letters stand for regnal years, obviously, they do not represent his most glorious years, coins struck between 85-69 B.C. Or more bluntly, did Tigranes strike coins in-

scribed with "King of Kings" title in the mint of Artaxata only after his defeat by Lucullus and four years after his humiliation and signing a peace treaty with Pompey? Unlikely!

As noted above, Lucullus looted most of the wealth (8000 talents of silver coins plus 800 drachms to each Roman soldier) from the treasury of Tigranocerta in 69 B.C. and Tigranes paid to Pompey 6000 talents war indemnity which came from the Treasury of Sophene in 66 B.C., according to Manandian.¹⁵⁹ He still had his treasury in Artaxata which, according to Manandian, remained mostly untouched. If some of his Damascene coins dated 72-69 B.C. could survive in Syria, why not coins struck in Armenia proper where the conditions were more favorable? Unfortunately, there are more questions than answers.

E. Babelon's suggestion that the Phoenician principle of dating (111 B.C. as the reference date) used in Tripolis and Sidon, employed on the drachms and tetradrachms of Tigranes with "King of Kings" title, so far, seems to be the most logical approach.¹⁶⁰ If this hypothesis is acceptable, the dated tetradrachms and drachms were struck in 78, 77, 76, 75, 74, 73, and 72 B.C. which brings them to the same period when his Damascene coins were struck. This solution is a partial answer. There are no dated coins of any mint extending from 95-79 B.C. and 68-56 B.C. Recently, my friend F. de Callatay in one of his comments, ruled out the date and raised the question of "control marks" for these letters.

The known letters inscribed to the right of palm branch: A, B, Γ, Δ, E, ζ, Z, H, Θ, I, K, Λ, represent 12 different letters. Some numismatists have accepted them as the issue of month. One could be tempted to accept the first ten letters as designation for a month but K and Λ are too high (20 and 30) to denote months. They cannot be accepted as errors (Λ for A) since there are many examples, furthermore the same letter is inscribed above and below the palm-branch (Plates 9 and 10, a31-p30a and a31-p31b). It is possible that they may indicate the sequence of coins issued. Definitely, letters K and Λ are not dates or numbers denoting the month of striking the coin.

Letters of ΕΚ or ΕC in exergue have been seen only on Artaxata tetradrachms and drachms. It is possible that may be the signature of mint magistrate.

Counterfeits

Numerous papers have been published on counterfeits. Obviously, morally, ethically, and legally it is wrong to market counterfeit coins as genuine. At the same time, it is unprofessional and equally wrong to label a coin counterfeit without having sufficient proof. In this cataloguer's opinion, a rational and logical discussion must be provided to label a coin as a forgery.

The biggest group of counterfeits are Becker type (14 pieces, c/f A1-P1n type). The catalogue presented here may be far less than the actual number, since many private collectors may not even know that their coins are not genuine, and for some others it is a matter of pride; no collector likes to admit that he has been deceived.

Herein only coins are presented which are published and proven beyond doubt as counterfeits or the museum curator has stated as such for their holdings. In few cases they include new dies, for example Plate 10, A5-P2i. The data is tabulated in Table 11.

¹⁵⁹ Manandian, see above, notes 145 and 146.

¹⁶⁰ E. Babelon, *Les Rois de Syrie, d'Arménie et de Commagène* (Paris, 1890), Vol. I, pp. CXCI-CCVII, 211-216, 268; pl. XXIX.

Table 11. *Summarized data on counterfeit coins*

<i>Mint</i>	<i>Anvil Dies</i>	<i>Punch Dies</i>	<i>Known Coins</i>
Antioch	7	7	37
Artaxata Drachm	1	1	2
Total	8	8	39

Summary

The ancient coins of Tigranes the Great and other Armenian kings are very important sources for the study of Armenian history and art. These are the only documents which show the engraved effigy of rulers who lived more than two thousand years ago. For this reason, coins of the Artaxiad dynasty of Armenia, especially the silver coins of Tigranes II (95-56 B.C.), are monuments and sources for the study of Armenian history and art. The portraits, royal vestments, and the historical inscriptions which have reached us by means of metallic art all are essential primary sources for the study of this period.

Among the silver coins of Tigranes, his Antiochene tetradrachm is the most common and abundant, and also coveted by collectors. The various portraits, shapes of Armenian tiara, and monograms engraved on the reverses are an inexhaustible mine of information for numismatic study.

Table 12. *Summarized metrological data of Tigranes the Great silver coins**

<i>Mint</i>	<i>Anvil Dies</i>	<i>Punch Dies</i>	<i>Known Coins</i>	<i>Avg. Wt.</i>	<i>Mode Diam.</i>
Antioch Mint	69	463	622	15.50g	26mm
			6		DNT
Damascus Mint	4	6	6	14.48g	27 to 28mm
Satellite Mint of Damascus	4	4	7	15.94g	28 to 31mm
			1		DNT
Sat. Mint of Damas. drachms	2	2	5	3.798g	19 to 21mm
Artaxata Mint	3	7	8	15.81g	30mm
Artaxata Mint drachms	38	86	135	3.82g	20mm
Fractional drachms	3	3	3	3.18g	NA
Total	123	571	793	NA	NA
Antioch type counterfeits	7	7	37		
Artaxata drachm type c/f	1	1	2	NA	
Total c/f	8	8	39	NA	NA
Grand Total	131	579	832	NA	NA

(* Tetradrachms, unless noted otherwise; DNT = Late additions, catalogued but data not tabulated)

Titles inscribed in Greek language on the reverse of his coins, Tyche of Antioch seated on a rock, monograms and letters, similar to those of Seleucid coins, engraved on the rock and in the field, have awakened curiosity among historians.

Coins of Tigranes struck in Antioch represent almost 98% of all his silver tetradrachms and 80% of all his silver coins. Summarized metrological data of all silver coins of Tigranes II the Great are tabulated in Table 12.

Based on the portrait, tiara, and monograms, his Antiochene tetradrachms are classified into eleven groups. More than 72% of these coins belong to the first three groups. The average weight of his 559 Antiochene tetradrachm is 15.50 grams, the median weight is 15.56 grams, the mode double peaks weigh 15.64 and 15.44 grams (averaging to 15.54 grams), and more than 90% of his coins have a weight spread of 14.90 to 16.09 grams. The most frequently used diameter (mode) is 26 mm and more than 88% have a diameter range of 25 to 28 mm. Most of the tetradrachms have a perfect (12 o'clock) die axis orientation and almost all of them have a die axis orientation from 11 to 1 o'clock.

His tetradrachms struck in Damascus are extremely rare. There are only six known examples. The Damascene tetradrachms have another advantage, they are dated according to the Seleucid era, in exergue below the swimmer, ΑΜΕ, ΒΜΕ, ΓΜΕ (S. E. 241, 242, 243) which corroborates the period when he ruled Damascus. The style of Damascus tetradrachms is coarse. The copper coins assigned to the mint of Damascus are undated.

Eight comet tetradrachms and five comet drachms of Tigranes are known. These are given to a satellite mint of Damascus.

There are eight known tetradrachms assigned to the mint of Artaxata. The drachms are more than a hundred. Both of these type coins are engraved in Greek language with "King of Kings Tigranes" title. The obverse and reverse workmanship and the design, without hesitation, remind us that they belong to the same die maker and the same school where the tetradrachms dies were cut. The reverses display the same type of lettering noticed on the Artaxata tetradrachms and lack the letters and monograms noticed on Antiochene tetradrachms. Most of these coins were unearthed in Armenia proper and published coin hoards attest to this.

Because of the paucity of Damascus and Satellite Mint of Damascus coins, and Artaxata tetradrachms, their metrological data was not tabulated.

The drachms struck in Artaxata have an average weight of 3.82 grams, the mode value is 3.84 grams and the median value is 3.86 grams; the most common diameter is 20 mm; and 60% of have 12 o'clock die axis orientation.

The science of numismatics has made great advances during the past few decades. Most numismatists accept that the numismatic science, based on theory of probability, can estimate the number of original dies of ancient coins. Carter's method of calculating the dies seems to be accurate, reliable, and adequate.

Antioch only, according to Carter's method, coins catalogued in this study, have sufficient variety of anvil dies to represent most if not all known dies. The catalogued anvil dies are 69 and the estimated dies ranges from of 70 to 72. The catalogued punch dies are 463 and the estimated dies ranges from 1346 to 1521. This calculation demonstrates that insufficient coins have been catalogued to cover the entire spectrum of punch dies. For a given coin, there is an excellent chance of finding the obverse die in present catalogue. On the other hand, there will be a good chance of finding only two out of every three coin reverse dies catalogued herein.

The total corpus of counterfeit coins catalogued discovered 37 Antioch type tetradrachms and 2 Artaxata drachms. Only those counterfeits which are published and proven beyond doubt that they are forgeries are presented.*

ՏԻԳՐԱՆԻ Բ-Ի ԱՐԾԱԹ ԴՐԱՄՆԵՐԸ

[Ամփոփում]

Տիգրան Մեծի և երկու հազար տարի առաջ իշխած հայ արքաներուն նկարները մեզի հասած են միայն իրենց դրամներուն շնորհիւ: Արտաշեսեան հարստութեան դրամները, մասնաորաբար Տիգրան Մեծի արծաթեայ դրամները յուշարձաններ և աղբիւրներ են հայ ժողովուրդի պատմութեան և մշակոյթի արուեստին համար: Դրամներուն վրայ քանդակուած դիմանկարը, արքայական ծիրանին, դրամահատութեան ոճը, պատմական տուեալներու դրուագում՝ հին ժամանակաշրջանէն մեզի հասած է մետաղագործութեան գեղարուեստին միջոցաւ, թէ՛ և ենթարկուած յունական մշակոյթի ազդեցութեան:

Տիգրանի Անտիոք կտրուած դրամները իր բոլոր չորեքդրամեաններուն զրեթէ 98 առ հարիւրն են և իր բոլոր արծաթեայ դրամներուն՝ 80 առ հարիւրը: Տիգրանի դրամներու շարքին, Անտիոքեան չորեքդրամեանը իր ամենէն հասարակ ու հաւաքորդներէն սիրուած դրամն է, որոնց վրայ քանդակուած այլազան դիմանկարներն ու խոյրի զանազան պատկերատիպերը և ետին քանդակուած մենագիրներու հոյլը անսպառ հանք մըն են հայ դրամագիրտական ուսումնասիրութեան համար:

Պատմաբաններուն համար՝ իր դրամներու ետին կերտուած յունատառ տիտղոսները, Անտիոքի Բախտի արձանին պատկերը, ժայռին վրայ ու դաշտին մէջ քանդակուած տառերն ու մենագիրները, նման սեւեռեան դրամներուն վրայ երեքածներուն, անսպառ հետաքրքրութիւն յառաջ բերած են:

* I am extremely grateful to Dr. François de Callatay for sending a complete photocopy of his files which included all silver coins of Tigranes the Great and reading the manuscript, answering my endless questions very patiently, and also for being an inspiration in the die study of Tigranes the Great silver coins; I am indebted to Mr. Arthur Houghton first for being instrumental of this project getting started, second, sending me the photographs of Tigranes the Great silver coins from his files, and also for retrieving information and photographs from various museums (ANS, BM, and Damascus).

I owe a deep gratitude to Mr. Ruben Vardanyan, curator and director of Numismatic Section of the State History Museum of Armenia, Erevan, for sending me a list and a complete set of photographs of the silver coins of Tigranes the Great; also, I am very grateful to Mme Dominique Gerin for mailing me information on metrological data and a set of Polaroid pictures of Tigranes the Great silver coins preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale de France and for her endless patience in answering all my questions on their coins, Mr. and Mrs. Gary Land-Sinanian for mailing me the photographs and negatives of Tigranes the Great silver coins preserved in the Armenian Library and Museum of America, Watertown, MA and patiently answering all of my questions; Mr. H. S. Kim, Keeper of Greek Coins, for mailing me the Polaroid pictures of Tigranes the Great silver coins preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and patiently answering all of my questions; Mr. Douglas Mudd of Smithsonian Institution, NNC; and numerous collectors who were gracious enough to permit me to list their coins in this corpus; I am very grateful to Mr. Joel Malter for permitting me to conduct research in his vast numismatic library.

The following have sent fixed price and auction catalogues and catalogue photocopies: American Numismatic Society, American Numismatic Association, Harlan J. Berk, Ltd., Bourgey, Classical Numismatic Group, Inc., Vicken Yegharian of Stack's/Coin Galleries, Empire Coins, Giessener Munzhandlung, Gerhard Hirsch Nachf., Frank L. Kovacs, Numismatik Lanz, Malter Galleries, Dmitry Markov, Bernhard Schulte of Munzen und Medaillen A.G., Numismatica Ars Classica A.G., Palladium Numismatics and Artifacts, Busso Peus Nachfolger, Pegasi Numismatics, Fred B. Shore, Spink and Son, Ltd., Edward J. Waddell, Ltd

Հիմնուած դրամներու պատկերատիպին ու ետին արձանագրուած մենագիրներուն վրայ, իր Անտիոքեան չորեքդրամեանները դասաւորուեցան տասնմէկ տարբեր խումբերու: Ասոնց 72 առ հարիւրէն աւելին կը պատկանին առաջին երեք խումբերուն: Անտիոքեան չորեքդրամեաններուն միջին կշիռն է 15.50 գրամ, ամենէն հասարակ տրամագիծը՝ 28 մմ, և մեծամասնութիւնը ունի լրիւ ուղղաձայեաց առանցքային ուղղութիւն: Դրամներու աւելի քան 90 առ հարիւրը ունին 14.90-16.09 գրամ կշիռի տարածում և 88 առ հարիւրէն աւելին՝ 25-28 մմ տրամագիծ, գրեթէ բոլորը ունին ժամը 11-1 առանցքային ուղղութիւն:

Իր Դամասկոս հատանուած չորեքդրամեանները խիստ հազուադիւրս են: Ծանօթ են ընդամենը վեց օրինակներ: Դամասկեան չորեքդրամեանները ունին նաև այլ առաւելութիւն մը՝ թուագրուած են ըստ սելեկեան տոմարակալութեան, ունենալով 312 Ն.Ք. իբրև թուագրութեան սկիզբը: Դամասկոսի չորեքդրամեաններուն վրայի թուականները ($AM\S=312-241=72-71$ Ն.Ք., $BM\S=71-70$ Ն.Ք., $GM\S=70-69$ Ն.Ք.) կը համապատասխանեն այն շրջանին երբ ինք գրաւեց ու իշխեց Դամասկոսի վրայ (72-69 Ն.Ք.):

Տիգրան ունի նաև ութը հատ ասուպով չորեքդրամեաններ և հինգ հատ ասուպով դրամեաններ, որոնք տրուած են Դամասկոսի արքանեակ դրամահատարան մը:

Արտաշատ հատանուած չորեքդրամեաններէն ընդամենը ութը օրինակ ծանօթ է մեզի. դրամեանները՝ հարիւրէ աւելի են. Երկուքն ալ քանդակուած են իր յունատառ «Արաշայց արքայ Տիգրանի» տիտղոսով: Երկուքին ալ կերտուածքին ու պատկերատիպերուն մանրամասնութիւնները անկասկած կը պատկանին նոյն դրամահատարանի նոյն գլխաւոր քանդակագործին: Երևան բերուած ու հրատարակուած դրամագիւտերն ալ կը վկայեն, թէ այս վերջինները մեծամասնութեամբ յայտնաբերուած են Հայաստանի մէջ:

Արտաշատի չորեքդրամեաններուն, ինչպէս նաև Դամասկոս և Դամասկոսի արքանեակ դրամահատարանը կտրուած արծաթեայ դրամներուն չափազանց սակաւթիւ ըլլալուն պատճառով, չափազիտական տուեալները աղիւսակաձև չեն ներկայացուած:

Արտաշատ հատանուած դրամեանները միջին կշիռի համար ունին 3.82 գրամ ծանրութիւն, ամենէն հասարակ տրամագիծն է 20 մմ, նաև դրամեաններու 60 առ հարիւրը ունին կտտարեալ առանցքային ուղղութիւն:

Դրամագիտական գիտութիւնը մեծ յառաջդիմութիւն արձանագրած է և կարելի է բաւարար վստահութեամբ մօտաւոր կերպով հաշուել հին դրամներուն լրիւ քանդակուած կաղապարները: Հիմնուած Քարթլըի առաջադրած տեսակէտին վրայ, կարելի է եզրակացնել, թէ այս ուսումնասիրութեան մէջ ցուցակագրուած Անտիոքեան չորեքդրամեաններուն համար երեսներուն կաղապարներ շատ մօտ են իրենց նախնական քանակին: Իսկ դրամներուն կոնսկներուն համար պատկերը տարբեր է՝ Հաշուարկումները ցոյց կու տան, թէ շատ աւելի նմոյշներ անհրաժեշտ էին ցուցակագրելու դրամներուն կոնսկներուն լրիւ կաղապարները: Բայց քանի որ բաւարար դրամներու տուեալներ չեն վերագտնուած այս ուսումնասիրութեան մէջ ցուցակագրութեան համար, երեք կարելի պիտի չըլլայ որոշել, թէ նման եզրակացութիւն մը արդէնք է՝ դրամներու սակաւթիւ օրինակներու փրկուելուն թէ միայն անբաւարար օրինակներու ուսումնասիրութեան: Այլ խօսքով՝ հաւաքորդ մը կամ ալ թանգարանի վարիչ մը շատ հաւանաբար իրենց դրամներու երեսներուն կաղապարները պիտի կրնան գտնել այս ուսումնասիրութեան մէջ, կոնսկներուն համար՝ թերևս կարելի պիտի ըլլայ երեքի վրայ միայն երկու դրամներուն կաղապարները գտնել ընծայուած ցուցակագրութեան մէջ:

Ուսումնասիրուած դրամներուն ընդհանուր շարքը յայնտաբերած է նաև 37 Անտիոք հատանուած չորեքդրամեաններու և 2 հատ ալ Արտաշատ կտրուած դրամայի կեղծիքներ: Հոս ներկայացուած բոլոր կեղծ դրամները նախապէս քննարկուած, գիտականօրէն փաստուած ու հրատարակուած են իբրև ոչ հարազատ դրամներ:

Ե. Թ. Ներսէսյան